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THE THWARTED HERO.

He walked along with a modest air,
As a hero ought to do;
He came at last to a corner where
All the street cars fairly flew.
'Twas there he saw a bewildered man,
And our hero, lithe of limb,
With a ringing shout to the rescue ran—
But the other rescued him!
And he heard, as he lay there nearly stunned:
"Hurrah! I shall touch that Hero Fund."

Next day he strolled by the brooding lake,
And he saw a maiden sad,
Who was pacing slow where the billows break,
And the heart of him was glad.
"I will save you now, and I pray, fair maid,
That at fate you do not weep."
But she cried: "For this I shall be well paid
If I shall salve you ere you leap!"
Than she said: "I have saved your life, I guess.
Hurrah! From the Fund I'll buy a dress."

Undaunted still, as the days went by
He continued to aspire
To heroic deeds, and one night the cry
Smote his ears of "Fire! Oh, fire!"
He hurried out and he saw a form
On the cornice, smoked and brown—
He climbed to the spot, which was very warm—
And the other brought him down!
And the other cried, in a voice of glee:
"Hurrah! It's the Hero Fund for me."

And so it went. If he saw some one
Half asleep on the railway track,
He sped to save—ere the deed was done
'Twas the other pulled him back.
At last he yielded to discontent,
And declared he would not be brave.
Unheeding then, he morosely went
By the tempting track and wave—
He morosely went and he sourly shunned
The lure of the balking Hero Fund.
I regret to-oo repor-r-rt—
Had destroye-d—the wrong—boat-t-t-t!
—W. D. N. in Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW RUSSIAN HYMN.

As sung regularly at Port Arthur.

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twi-light's last beaming?
No, your highness, I can't, for some time in the night.
It ran foul of a mine and it's long past redeeming.
Giant powder'e red flare
Iron filings to spare—
Then up went a battleship high in the airy
And the mines of Port Arthur,
Oh, long may they ho-at!
I regret to-oo repor-r-rt—
Had destroye-d—the wrong—boat-t-t-t!
—Puck.

COSTLIEST POTATOES.

Potatoes have been sold in England for $1,000 a dozen. The ordinary custom of selling by the bushel or peck could not be employed, because no one would probably feel rich enough to buy potatoes in such quantities and at such a rate. Bought separately these potatoes cost only $122 a piece.

The potatoes are not purchased, however, as might be imagined, as a table delicacy, and are not intended to be eaten. Their price is due to the fact that they are the seeds of an entirely new variety and are the result of several years of skilful cultivation. They are said to be the most expensive potatoes in the world.

HEALTHFUL AIR BATHS.

Air baths are the latest cure suggested for brain fag among the English, says the Chicago News. The air-bathing cure will be part of the system of mental and physical regeneration to be employed at the "higher-thought culture colony" at Compton, near Newbury, in Berkshire, for the establishment of which a public company is to be formed.

This cure has been formulated by Dr. Styavstrom, of Sweden, who will be the medical head of the colony. The cure includes bathing, barefoot walking and physical culture; a treatment of disease by electricity, while the third factor in the cure will be the simplicity of life. The diet will be largely vegetarian, the fruit and vegetables eaten being grown by the men patients strong enough to do the work. They will be assisted by the women, who will also work at tapestry weaving and embroidery. Mental training will be given under the auspices of the "higher-thought" centre.

A start is being made at Compton, where a bungalow has been secured, with a rough garden and 10 acres of land, suitable for air breathing. Air baths will be built in a yard.

History's Hilarities.

Louis XVI was fleeing from Paris at dead of night with his household, and it seems that during the dash to the frontier the coach was terribly overcrowded. For instance, the family's devoted governess could find no place to sit.

"My good woman," said the urbane monarch from his seat, "you should make yourself more comfortable; take hold of that strap."

This touching bit of royal thoughtfulness bore such fruit, by virtue of its good example, that even in this, the twentieth century, Louis XVI courtesy flourishes on the street cars.—Detroit News.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE

Dr. Hale's Optimistic Predictions for a General Betterment of Mankind.

Optimist at eighty-three, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the senate's venerable chaplain, is still hopeful for the human race. Many younger men, impressed by the evil that they see and depressed by the belief that wickedness is increasing, despair of humanity. But the good old Massachusetts clergyman, who has crossed the three-score-and-ten mark, sees a bright side to life. With his own eyes he has seen the progress of the world for nearly a century. If he is optimistic, there is no good reason for despair on the part of those whose scope of view has been much more limited, says the Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

Dr. Hale's present idea is a supreme court of arbitration, which shall be compulsory in its dealing and which is to make war impossible. The doctor is too wise to expect this at once. Perhaps he does not expect to see it at all, but he is confident that it is coming in time and he is enthusiastic over the prospect. To the argument that there have been two important wars since the organization of The Hague tribunal, Dr. Hale answers that in each of these wars the desire for their peaceful settlement was world-wide, and each war has served to stimulate the arbitration sentiment.

There is not in the term compulsory arbitration the contradiction that at first thought seems to exist. Dr. Hale's compulsory arbitration will be compulsory because the world will have come to the conclusion that war is wrong and never to be engaged in. Moral force is the great compelling force of the world, and when the world makes up its mind that war is not to be, then there will be no war beyond the arguments before the supreme court of arbitration.

Dr. Hale's belief is that this time is not remote; that the world is getting better all the while, and that it will not be long before the world recognizes that it is not necessary to kill hundreds of thousand of men to settle some disputed point. Let the realization come that peace with honor can be maintained without drawing the sword, and this remnant of savagery will cease to exist. That Dr. Hale sees this era approaching is pleasing. To live to be eighty-three and still possess confidence in the human race is an experience that not many men enjoy.

SUFFOCATED OR CRUSHED

When a man falls from the top of a skyscraper or from the edge of a mountain cliff one is apt to say by way of consolation: "Oh, he was dead long before he reached the bottom." The idea is that the rapidity of the fall asphyxiates the victim. But this is very doubtful. The speed gained in a fall of 170 feet is not equal to the pace at which a fast express travels through the air, and yet one never hears of an engineer or fireman being suffocated. If another proof is wanted, look at the heights from which bridge jumpers, like Brodie, have dived, such as the Brooklyn bridge, or at the two children thrown from the Clifton suspension bridge in England, who both survived the fall of 250 feet. In the island of Oaha a native is certified by the missionaries to have fallen from a verified height of nine hundred feet. His fall was broken by palms, ferns and other tropical vegetation, and he escaped with only a few wounds. When asked his sensations were he said he only felt dazzled.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF SENTIMENT

It has recently been discovered by Prof. Elmer Gates that unpleasant emotions create harmful chemical products in the body which are physically injurious. Good, benevolent, cheerful feelings are said to create beneficial chemical products which are physically healthful. These products, it is declared, may be detected by chemical analysis in the perspiration of the individual. Prof. Gates says he found more than 40 of the bad products and as many of the good. Every one knows that grief will poison a mother's milk; in fact, it generates an injurious quality so intense in character as to sicken an infant.

Of all the emotions that of the sense of guilt is said to be the worst. If a small quantity of the perspiration of a person suffering from an emotion of this kind be placed in a glass tube and exposed to contact with scientific acid it will turn pink. None of the other emotions similarly generated exhibit the same phenomenon.

Pink would appear to be the peculiar color of wrongdoing. It is found that for each bad emotion there is a corresponding chemical change in the tissue of the body which is life depressing, exhausting and poisonous. On the other hand, every good emotion makes a life promoting change.

Didn't Begin So Young.

During his address before the Congregational Association of New Jersey, in the Central Congregational church, Eighteenth and Green streets, on Wednesday night, the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stinson of New York told a story of a negro who narrated his experience to a number of people gathered on a street corner in St. Louis.

"I had always been a good young man," said the converted negro, "but I fell. But I am glad to be able to say right here that I was never as bad as that fellow in the Bible. I mean Job, who cussed the day he was born. Believe me, my friends, I didn't cuss until I was one year old."—Philadelphia Press.

Tomatoes, French Style.

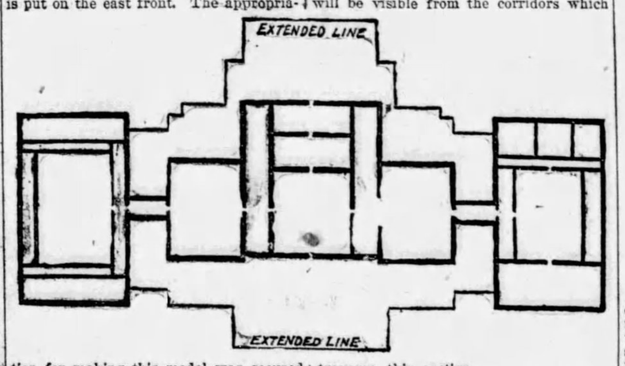
Scald and peel small, solid tomatoes; to each six allow a half pint of cream sauce made by rubbing together a rounding tablespoonful of butter and one of flour; add half a pint of milk; stir until boiling. Take from the fire, add a level teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Put a tablespoonful of the sauce in the bottom of a custard cup; then put in a tomato and cover with another tablespoonful of sauce; dust the top with breadcrumbs; stand the cups in a pan of boiling water, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve in the cups. —Ladies' Home Journal.

Extension of the National Capitol.

Great Improvements to Be Made In the Grand Old Building.

Up in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington is a pretty white structure which every child that has seen covets. It is a snow-white model of the capitol—the extended capitol as it will appear when the east front is filled out as it was intended when the first plans of this wonderful building were made, over 100 years ago.

The model is of pure white plaster-of-paris, correct to the minutest detail. It is 13 feet in length and of perfect proportions. It is in itself a thing of beauty and a joy to the eye. It is to be taken to the St. Louis exposition and placed on exhibition there. Everybody should make it a point to see the pretty white thing. It is an exact representation of the capitol as it is to look when the extension is put on the east front. The appropriation for making this model was secured during the Fifty-seventh congress at the suggestion of Mr. Elliott Woods, the superintendent of the capitol, and it was modelled, under his direction, by Mr. E. Garet.



Mr. Woods has been very much interested in the capitol extension, and he wants it done on the old lines suggested when the capitol building was first planned. In speaking of his plans, Mr. Woods said: "The proposed extension consists essentially of two projections, the first of which comes out a distance of 97 feet, with a breadth of 352 feet 4 inches, and the second projection an additional distance of 41 feet, with a frontage of 196 feet, or a total distance for the two projections of 108 feet to the building wall. The lesser projection carries with it the portico and pediment which dominates the central feature. Leading from the east wall to the rotunda is a marble vestibule 108 feet long, forming a grand entrance to the rotunda."

In the old plans made by Mr. Walter—the plans under consideration are the Walter plans modified for present conditions—provision was made for some very large roms, which were to be used for the court of claims, now provided with other quarters, and an extension planned for the west front of the capitol was to accommodate the Congressional library, now provided with the most magnificent home of its own.

As has been stated, it became necessary to modify the Walter plans to this extent, so the space under consideration was made into smaller rooms. The modified plans contain 66 rooms, which will be divided equally between the house and senate.

The approximate area covered by the proposed extension is 35,000 square feet. The total area of the present building is estimated at 132,730 square feet. One of the features of the proposed extension plans is the preservation of the old original east wall of the present central building, upon which rests the dome of the capitol. If the plans are carried out as now made, this wall will become the rear wall of the inner court yard and will be visible from the corridors which traverse this section.

The western extension planned by Mr. Walter has been abandoned. All the terraces of the capitol are on the western side, and they have been constructed at enormous expense. If the extension were made it would require rearrangement of the landscape effects, and would destroy the vista from the capitol to the white house to some extent.

The rooms in the eastern extension are to be about 22x30 feet in dimension. It is proposed that the work shall be so nearly identical with that of the wings that it will be impossible to tell where the new work begins or the old ends. The wings of the capitol are of white marble. The central building is of an inferior limestone and has to be painted every few years to keep it looking respectable. The addition planned will be of fine white marble.

The construction of this addition will cost, approximately, $2,500,000, and while it involves the removal of the old portico at the east it does not involve the removal of the principal walls of the old and historical portion of the capitol. The present front wall of the old building remains as the rear wall of an open court, which lights the west side of the proposed new addition.

FRAUDS WHO DRAW PENSIONS

Some Cases in Which a Generous Government Has Been Badly Humbugged.

It was recently related in the New York Evening Mail how a Massachusetts man, court-martialed and found guilty of cowardice while serving as a Union soldier in the civil war, had been granted a pension by the government. This case is not unique, however. In the World's Work for May, in an article entitled "Our Enormous Pension Roll," Robert Lincoln O'Brien supplies the following instances:

The case is well authenticated of a man drawing a pension for deafness incurred in the service when his playmates remembered that this infirmity was so pronounced in boyhood that he always sat in the front seat at school, and was even called by them "Deafie." Of course, no one can say that this infirmity may not have been greatly accentuated by war service.

The story of a man who applied for a pension for injuries received by "taking fright at a false alarm" has become a classical. In the old gulf states, where negro veterans and a few northern people are about the only federal pensioners, the desire to get at the federal treasury is not less strong.

"I had a man come to me," relates an Alabaman, "to say that he wanted to get a general law pension for injuries really received from being thrown out of a buggy at Racine, Wis., ten years after the war. He acknowledged that the procedure was not quite regular, but he justified his course by saying that it was only a question of time when every Union soldier would get a pension, and as he might not live to see that day himself, he wanted to take time by the forelock by getting his share now."

Every town has its jokes of that sort. There is a true story of a man who drew a pension for total deafness on the certificate of an examining board and was discovered in charge of a telephone instrument. One man who was a pensioner on the score of total blindness was found reading newspapers and doing cabinet work; another man, officially certified blind by the United States government, was encountered in a jewelry shop engaged in delicate mechanical tasks with a magnifying glass stuck in his eye. A man drawing $72 a month because "he required the regular aid and attendance of another person" on account of his diabilities, was seen industriously painting the side of a four-story warehouse, having drawn himself up on a 24-foot ladder, handling both the ropes without assistance.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN ARE BRAVE

The Japanese, as a race, are fearless. This is evidenced by the hazardous occupation of the little brown men who earn a living far from the rocky coast lines of the islands. One of the chief articles of diet in Japan is fish. To secure it for the market the Japanese go many miles from land in their tiny craft, which, by those who do not understand their strength and buoyancy look as though any ordinary wave would capsize them. These Japanese go 200 and 300 miles at sea to catch fish. Each year the shores of the islands are strewn with wreckage from the boats, while the sea gives up the bodies of the brave men who were caught in the fearful typhoons which sweep around this corner of the earth. Then, again, the ocean liners take the lives of many of these doughty Japanese. There is never a diminution in the numbers of the fleet.

CHINESE BUSINESS.

A Chinaman can be trusted in a business transaction where a Japanese cannot. The foreign residents of the Orient have the greatest regard for the word of a Mongolian. If a Chinaman undertakes a contract he will carry out the terms of that contract though it impoverish him.

There is no trick he will not play to win his case where his word is not involved, but once let him give that word and you can bank on it that he will die rather than betray it. The Japanese are crafty business men. So long as they see profits in sight they will hold to a contract, but if there is a chance of losing Mr. Jap, in the majority of cases, will find some means to get under cover before the crash comes.

AMERICAN COURAGE.

History is replete with incidents of heroism and suffering by men who have been forced by circumstances to shoot a gun in the interest of their countries. There is hardly a parallel, however to the case of a member of the Fifteenth United States infantry, who fell wounded during an engagement before Tang Tsun, in China. The English had been shelling the village, unmindful of the approach of the United States troops. One of the shells fell in the midst of the boys of the Fifteenth. One youth of 18 had both arms and one leg blown off. He regained consciousness and under that awful, blistering sun, for one-half hour, while his life blood was ebbing away, dictated a letter to his mother without ever wincing from the pain that was racking him. When he died Captain Patrick Mulay draped his body with an American flag before continuing the march into Yang Tsun.

HAS RULED 55 YEARS.

If you ask any one who has not paid close attention to modern history to name the monarch who has ruled longer than any one else in Europe, the chances are that he will reply: "King Christian of Denmark." Yet he would be wrong, for Franz Josef was emperor of Austria many years before Christian came to the throne. Franz Josef has now reigned 55 years, which is a long period, though not so very remarkable when it is remembered that Queen Victoria reigned 64 years and Louis XIV 72. On the other other hand, King Christian is older than Franz Josef; indeed he is the oldest ruler in Europe, having been born on April 8, 1818, while the Austrian emperor was not born until 1830.

Next to Franz Josef in point of seniority comes the Prince of Montenegro, father of the queen of Italy, who ascended the throne in 1860. Then in succession come the king of Denmark, his son, George, king of Greece; King Leopold of Belgium, and King Oscar II of Sweden and Norway. Pope Pius X is the latest monarch who has been elected, and a few weeks before that important event Servia obtained a new ruler in the person of Peter I.

SHELLFISH AS TRAPS.

The familiar story of a mouse being trapped by a live oyster, though curious, is not the only instance of the kind. The great naturalist, Frank Buckland, records the story of a rat which was caught by the same apparently harmless shellfish. Some years ago a common rail was found dead on the shores near Penzance. Its beak was tightly caught in the clutches of an oyster, which was still alive. The bird and oyster were removed and mounted. An even more queer case was that of a small salt water fish which was found in a pool in the rocks caught firmly by an immense mussel. One would think that the mussel must have been pretty sharp in closing his shell. A story is told of a colored man who was caught in a similar fashion. He put his tongue into a half-opened oyster to get the juice, and the oyster caught him tight by the tongue. Jupiter, when released, was chaffed by his friends.

"Why, the oyster couldn't have hurt you," said one, "for he hasn't any teeth."

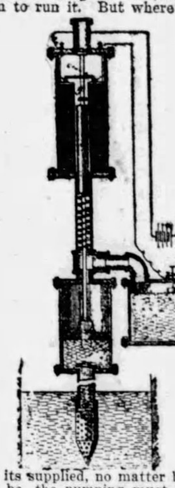
"No," replied Jupiter, "mebbe not, but de Lawd knows dat he have turrible hard gums."

ESQUIMAUX APPETITES.

The Esquimaux have enormous appetites. An Arctic explorer relates that he saw a boy eat ten pounds of solid food and drink a gallon and a half of liquid with much gusto. This same explorer observed an adult eat ten pounds of meat and two candles at a meal. Sir P. Phillips tells how a lad of 17 years ate 24 pounds of beef in 24 hours.

Suburban Water Supply System

One of the most difficult problems with which the man who builds a country residence has to deal is the providing of a reliable supply of pure water. In neighborhoods which are comparatively well settled it is an easy matter for the people to join together to share the expense of installing a good water system, and of running it after its completion. As the amount of water consumed is considerable, it is possible to keep the pumping plant running all the time and hire a man to run it. But where one house only its supplied, no matter how large it may be, the pumping must be at intervals, as the consumption is comparatively small. One of the most practical schemes for performing this work for isolated dwellings is that shown in the illustration. The electric current is utilized to operate the pump, which is only put in motion whenever the water falls low enough in the reservoir to connect the switch through which the current passes to the pump. The pump piston in this case extends inside the electro-magnet, and is operated directly by the current with a reciprocatory motion, instead of being by a rotary movement, as on the ordinary motor. Of course, this system can be used advantageously in many other places besides the country, notably in manufacturing establishments which are compelled through lack of pressure to fill their own tanks on top of their buildings.



NESTING FISH.

Some remarkably interesting fishes called paradise fish have lately been brought from Japan which build nests for their young. The name is given them from the beautiful colors which the male fish dons when he goes a-wooing. His ordinary color is a dull silver, which at this time gives place to stripes of red, green and yellow, with streaks of brightest orange on the ventral fin.

The female constructs the family nest at the surface of the water by swallowing air which she ejects in the shape of bubbles. These are held and made permanent by glutinous capsules from a secretion in her mouth. After producing a sufficient number of bubbles she begins to lay. Being seized with a desire to gobble her own eggs, she would make way with them all were it not for the vigilance of the male fish, who takes the eggs in his mouth and ejects them so that they rise and find a resting place under the mass of bubbles.

When the laying is finished, he keeps guard over the nest and attacks the female if she comes near. At the same time he busies himself making bubbles to take the place of those which burst. At the end of five days the eggs are hatched, but as the young fish cannot swim they cling to the air bubbles like tadpoles. If one falls to the bottom the watchful father takes it in his mouth and disgorges it among the bubbles again. It is easy to watch these interesting little fish, for they will breed and thrive in an aquarium or even a glass globe.

WAR WATCH.

A long felt want has been satisfied by the invention of a war watch for the use of officers in the field. It is the invention of the war hero Baden-Powell, and is called the "B. P." watch. It differs from the familiar timepieces in the size and form of its hands. Instead of the

slender steel hands usually used the "B. P." watch is provided with broad black bands for indicating the time. As a result it is possible to tell the time of day, or rather the time of night, almost in the dark. By removing the crystal it is even possible to tell the time by feeling the hands without injuring the mechanism.

POSSIBILITIES IN CORN.

We only raise a little more than half a good ear of corn to the hill in the United States, assuming that a good ear should weigh a pound. In some of the best corn sections the crop equals an ear to the hill, but there are many states where it is exceptional to find an ear weighing over half a pound, and it is a good cornfield where there are as many stalks bearing ears of half a pound or over as there are of stalks that bear only nubbins or nothing at all. To anyone who has never investigated the matter closely it will be a surprise to count the number of barren stalks in a row. If we select good seed corn from an average field, taking only ears that weigh one pound or over, about 50 per cent of the kernels planted will produce ears as good as or better than the original. From 15 to 20 per cent will grow barren stalks, and the balance will produce all sizes from nubbins to fair ears.

It is customary to plant at least three kernels to the hill, and if we could grow three good ears on each hill we would have about 150 bushels to the acre. Here is a problem for the implement manufacturer to consider carefully. Next to the selective breeding of seed, the most important thing in the production of a good corn crop is the work of the implements and machines used in preparing the ground and cultivating the growing crop. There has been a great improvement in the last 20 years in the construction of planters, cultivators and other implements used in the cornfield, and there is room for equally great progress in the coming generation, especially in the direction of thoroughness in cultivation. The corn crop is the most valuable product of the American continent, and it would be almost twice as great if we could only raise the equivalent o fone good ear to the hill. If we could average two ears to the hill, our corn crop would exceed the world's crop of all other cereals.—Implement Age.

How Flanders Played the Game.

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. DUSTMAN.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

The political campaign went on, but John Flanders was scarcely a factor in its closing days. His interest in politics was gone. His friends tried to arouse him, and insisted that the best way for him to forget his troubles was to work incessantly. The battle was it its height. Politics was the theme everywhere. In that close county even the women and children talked it. The candidates and their friends were devoting their time and spending their money. Monster mass meetings were being held, and every voter was seen and instructed. But instructions were not being followed. It is doubtful if in any other county in the state so many partisans were preparing to use pencils and scratch tickets. The Voters' Union, sustained by the Sun and Herald, was making an aggressive and determined fight for better local government, and the court-house combine was tottering.

It was all right, the leaders in the independent movement declared, for Republicans to work and vote for McKinley and for Democrats to be unswerving in their allegiance to Bryan, but they insisted that above all there should be an interest in good government at home, and then evidence was produced and statistics brought forward to prove that the county administration was rotten, that men who had been tried and found wanting, should not be continued in office, and that the opportunity should be seized to elect good men regardless of party affiliation and without respect to their views on national questions which divided Republicans and Democrats.

The old Flanders organization fought bravely, realizing the result meant life or death. It had the advantage of money and trained leadership, and both count for much in a contest. Hummel and Ballard were at the helm, and every trick learned by them in long years of experience was turned to best account. It was a battle royal, and although odds were against them, many on-lookers believed their acumen would bring them victory.

They missed Flanders' counsel and cleverness. He positively refused to take more than a passing interest. "Boys, it's no use," he said "politics has not only lost its attraction for me but I hate it. What the verdict of the voters may be makes little difference to me. I cannot put any heart into the work and can do the ticket no good. I am no longer a political quantity in this county and am glad of it. Politics and I should have been divorced long ago. Through it I have lost everything—wife, money, property and my good name."

"We may as well count Flanders out of it," said Ballard to Hummel later. "The man is badly broken up. He should never have gone into politics. I feel guilty when I remember that I urged him to make the race for auditor three years ago. At that time he was well situated, was prosperous and happy. He did object to leaving Earl, Rogers & Co. to go into that fight but we persisted and finally overcame his objections. Now the poor fellow has lost his money and his property and he insists that because of his course in politics Julia worried herself sick and into the grave."

"Well," said Hummel, "while you are counting Flanders out of the game you may as well include the other fellows on our ticket, except Gibbons. We can't stem this tide. Defeat is as certain as election day. We must keep up a bold front and fight to the last ditch, but you and I know we are leading a forlorn hope. And, honestly, it is going to be a good thing for the county, and, in the long run, for the party. We have gone too far and you cannot fool all the people all the time. Our crowd will be shelved for good, but our profligate course will be a warning to the younger men of our party."

Chairman Hummel was right in his prognostications. Election day came and the excitement never lagged until the voters were counted. The Flanders ticket went down to inglorious defeat. Not a man was saved from the wreck except Julius Gibbons.

In that county the result of the local contest received more attention than the election of McKinley to he presidency. The defeat of the inquitous court house ring meant a better condition in local affairs and a cleaner county administration. With such men as Armstrong, Gibbons and others of equally high character elected to office the feeling was general that at last the taxpayers would get value received for the money they paid over the counter of the treasurer. There was no public demonstration over what had been accomplished, but a deep feeling of thankfulness that at last the power of the machine had been broken and that in one instance, at least, good citizens had courageously met a serious condition and applied the only real remedy—retiring to private life the men who had proved recreant to a public trust.

The Sun had a column and more of editorial comment on the result of the election. It said in part:

"The findings of the voters in yesterday's election, so far as this county is concerned, cannot be heralded as a party victory. The condition of affairs here had, reached a point where it became necessary for the good citizens of all parties to unite against an unscrupulous combination which held the local offices and levied tribute on the taxpayers. The situation had become unbearable.

"The defeat of Albert Hughes for mayor last spring gave the independent voters confidence in their power. It was feared that in the presidential contest party lines would be so closely drawn that little could be accomplished this fall, but when the party which the Sun represents endorsed the candidacy of Julius Gibbons, the nominee of the opposition, it opened the way for the organization known as the Voters' Union. This organization was managed with consummate skill and was heartily supported by many of the best citizens of the county, and these men deserve commendation for the aggressive warfare they inaugurated against the combine. And so it is that the victory cannot be claimed by any party, but the credit is due the individual members of all parties.

"What effect the election in this county will have on the two great parties remains to be seen. From the standpoint of good local government it makes but little difference. Whether a local officeholder is a Republican or a Democrat is far less important than whether he is a MAN and will discharge the duties of his office in the interests of the people he has been selected to serve."

In its views on what had been accomplished, the Herald said in part:

"So far as the local result of yesterday's election is concerned, the Herald is well satisfied. The affairs of this county have been shamefully mismanaged. Men elected to do business for the people have proved false to their trust. They have frittered away the money of the taxpayers, and have used it to perpetuate themselves and friends in office. They formed an unholy and unlawful combination and betrayed the confidence imposed in them. It became necessary for the voters to ignore party ties to teach these men and others of their character that they cannot disregard the rights of those who placed them in office. Yesterday's election proves that the voters themselves can apply the remedy when once aroused and the Herald believes that for some years to come the business of the county will be transacted in a business-like manner; that taxes will be reduced and that the funds of the county will not be dissipated.

"As a result of the vote the Herald's party loses most of the county offices. It is sorry that this is so, but it is not sorry that its party's candidates were defeated for most of them deserved to be retired. When a party becomes corrupt, and will not purify itself, then the voters must act, and this has been done. The political atmosphere has been cleared as a thunder storm purifies the air on a sultry day. The lesson was severe, but it had to be learned. Blind adherence to party is a fault instead of a virtue at times. The voters of this county have acted wisely, and in the end the party will be strengthened because of this defeat."

There was no regret on the part of John Flanders over the result. He did not even go down street on the night of the election to hear the returns. He spent the evening with Helen, while Paul went down to headquarters to assist in tabulating the vote. The early returns showed the trend, and at 10 o'clock Paul telephoned Flanders that it was a landslide, and that every man endorsed by the Voters' Union was certain to be elected.

"I am not surprised, neither do I care for the result so far as I am concerned," said John to Helen. "It is pretty tough on Gillam and Bradley, who had their hearts set on a second term. I have had enough of it, and now that it is over am frank to say that the voters are to be commended for the day's work. The county will profit by what has happened."

Paul came in an hour later. "Well, Paul," said Flanders, I think much of the credit for the result belongs to you. Had you not said what you did in your report on the work of the commissioners all probably would have been different. You applied the match and the conflagration has followed as a matter of course."

"But, father, if I had any share in this uprising I am pained as well as pleased with the ending. While the voters have taken things into their own hands and revolutionized county politics, I regret exceedingly that you have to suffer with the others."

"Never mind me, my boy. Had all this happened a year or two ago it would have been better. The facts are it would have been a god-send to me had it occurred three years ago rather than now. In that event I would not now be a ruined man and firmly believe I would now have my home, my wife and my good name. Now all are gone. The loss of the office is not a disgrace, but it is humiliating to lose it under such circumstances. It was a sorry day for me when I left Earl, Rogers & Co. and entered politics. From that day ill fortune has been my companion and with my eyes open and with full knowledge of what was doing, I planned and schemed and labored for what I should have known would prove my downfall. I regret the years I have worse than wasted, but I do not regret that at last it is all over."

A few days after the election Flanders received a note from Mr. Earl asking him to call at the office at the factory. John did so and was closeted with his old employer for nearly an hour.

"I know you so well, John," said the old gentleman that I think I understand your feelings at this time. I want to offer you my sincere sympathy in the affliction you have suffered in the death of your wife, Mrs. Flanders was a good woman, John, a noble woman, a true help-mate to you. It is a loss I know you feel deeply. Misfortunes have come thick and fast to you. It pained me greatly to know that you will lose your home and now comes your defeat for a second term. I am not going to be harsh with you. Politics has ruined many men as good as you. If your management of county affairs was not a success you know why. You understand the motives which prompted the voters to make a change.

"I did not send for you to lecture you, but to help you. If you are financially embarrassed I want to loan you money. You was a good man for me for many years and I want to prove to you that at least I will not turn from you in your hour of trial. Name the sum you will need to cancel all your obligations and I will draw my check for that amount, and, further, I want to say to you that when your term of office expires you are to come back to the factory. There is always a place for you.

"Remember, you have yet much to live for. Helen is a daughter of whom any man can be proud. Paul is a man of such excellent character that it must be a pleasure for you to have him for a son. For their sakes you must turn your face to the front, break loose from politics and politicians and regain your position in the community."

For the first time Flanders was completely overcome by his feelings; he broke down and cried like a child. Mr. Earl's kind words were too much for him. When he gained control of himself he said:

"Mr. Earl, you are too good. Few fathers are as good to their sons as you have always been to me, and like many sons I have not properly repaid you. I am in disgrace. You warned me more than three years ago of the life of the politician and office holder. I was strong-headed and did not heed you. When I left the factory I did expect to lead an honorable life. When I was elected auditor I intended to leave an honorable official record. The years I spent here I knew would be a help to me. But politics proved a curse to me. I need not go over the events of the past three years. I conducted myself in such a way as to lose the confidence and in a measure the respect of the people of this county. When the opportunity came they repudiated me.

"But that is not the worst. My treatment of Julia, after entering politics, was far from what it should have been. I was no longer her chum. The time I used to spend at home was given to others. She did not complain, but looking back I can see that my course killed her. In her silent, uncomplaining way she grieved and worried until she became an easy prey to disease. Mr. Earl, the loss of my property and even of my good name is trifling compared with the loss of Julia. Through politics I lost her, and therefore I despise politics and office.

"You offer me money to pay my debts and redeem my home. As for the home I do not want it. Let Shylock have it. I would not live there if I could. Its memories would drive me crazy; I wish I would never see it again. As for my other debts I can take care of them myself. What I will do when my term of office expires I do not know. You are exceedingly kind to offer me a position, and yet it is like a generous nature such as yours. I will think it over, and let you know, but I want you to understand that I appreciate your kindness."

CHAPTER XXIV.

The winter passed and spring came. Flanders led an uneventful life. He spent his days in the auditor's office and was attentive to the smallest details of his work. The court-house combine was no more. There was no gathering of the old clans, of if there were, John Flanders was not present. The evenings he spent with Helen and Paul. That was his home, and knowing the trials through which he had passed, they bent their energies to making him comfortable in body and mind.

Much of the time Flanders was preoccupied. He would sit for hours at a time thinking, his mind evidently neither on the office nor on Helen and Paul. He took long walks by himself. He seemingly cared nothing for the company of his old-time political friends. Ballard, Hummel, Bradley and the others tried time and again to interest him in party matters, but he gave them to understand he was through with politics, and after repeated efforts to draw him into their circle, they desisted, and let him alone.

One day in the spring of 1897 Flanders announced that in two weeks he purposed starting on a trip through the west. His affairs were in such shape that he felt he could leave. He said that the trip would be for rest and recreation, and he did not know how long he would be away. His old home had been sold to satisfy the mortgage, and after that was paid there remained $1,500 for him. With this he paid up his debts and had a few hundred dollars remaining. Becker was perfectly capable of taking care of the office, and Flanders said there was really nothing to keep him at home.

Whether Flanders intended to return is not known. Possibly he did. It is more probable that he had no fixed purpose. His last words to Helen, when he left, was of Julia, and he was unsparing of censure for himself for his neglect of her. Paul told Flanders before he went away, that he had fully decided not to be a candidate that year for a second term in the prosecutor's office, as his private law practice had grown to such proportions that he could not afford to again accept the place. This pleased Flanders greatly, and he warmly commended Paul on his good sense in sticking to his profession and letting politics alone.

That summer Flanders traveled extensively throughout the west. He wrote home frequently but his letters were not cheerful. He continued to grieve for Julia and to blame himself for the acts of the past four years. He said nothing about coming back to Ohio, but was always careful to inform them where their letters would reach him. And they wrote to him often, their letters filled with home news and breathing such love and devotion for each other and for him as to bring sunshine into his cheerless heart.

But in the fall of that year came the last letter from John Flanders. It was written at San Francisco and here is what it said:

"Dear Helen and Paul:—When you receive this letter I will be on my way to the Klondike. There is considerable excitement here over the gold fields in that district and I have decided to go. It makes little difference whether I find gold. The result of my trip does not concern me. I really do not know why I am going, only that I may as well be there as here. Much as I want to see you both I cannot bear to go back home. Why should I go back? My life there ended in failure. For years I was happy and contented. I had wife, daughter, home, friends and position. I was doing well. No home was happier than mine. In truth it was ideal.

"Against my best judgment and in spite of the advice of Mr. Earl, as good a friend as man ever had, I went into politics. I did many things I should not have done. I neglected my home. I was a servant of the people and I betrayed them. Perhaps I did nothing more than hundreds of men have done and other hundreds are now doing but I did what has damned me. I lost the confidence of my fellow-men. The family I loved so well I utterly neglected. I spent money in questionable ways which really belonged in the pockets of the taxpayers. My salary was worse than squandered. I am firmly convinced that Julia worried herself into the grave. Then I was repudiated at the polls by an aroused and outraged constitutency.

"What I have suffered and what I am now suffering only God knows. I cannot go back and face my old-time friends and neighbors. I cannot share your happy and innocent home with you knowing all. My life is a miserable failure. If I were to leave but one message to the young men of the country that mis-

SNAPSHOT OF A RIDER'S BAD FALL.

There is something novel in the way of rapid photography, and the real merit of the picture is that it is not posed. Some exciting cross country rides have been chronicled by the camera and perilous jumps preserved, but it is seldom indeed that a photographic enthusiast secures a picture of an accident at such a "psychological moment" as this. The rider has been unseated in taking the fence and is thrown over the horse's head. The camera was snapped just as the man was striking the ground—on his head and neck. It is a "nasty" fall and shows just what danger is ever present in this exciting outdoor sport.

TOMB OF DANTE AT RAVENNA.

In many respects the most interesting literary landmark in all Italy is the tomb of Dante, at Ravenna. It occupies a prominent position in the principal cemetery of the city. The spot where the great poet lies buried is marked by several beautiful statues, the whole being protected by a simple but substantial shelter of brick. The accompanying illustration shows the famous tomb and its surroundings.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands of Men and Women Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove what the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

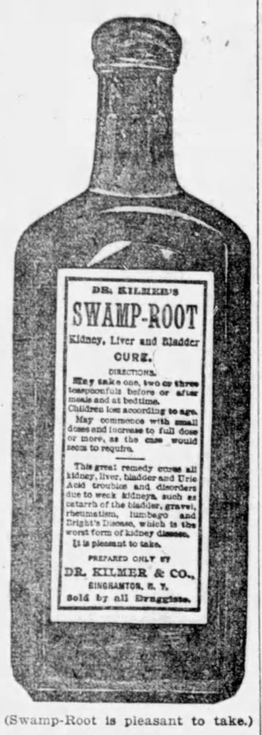
The kidneys filter and purify the blood; that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I cheerfully recommend and endorse the Great Remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, for kidney trouble and bad liver. I have used it and derived great benefit from it. I believe it has cured me entirely of kidney and liver trouble, from which I suffered terribly.

Most gratefully yours,
A. R. Reynolds, Chief of Police,
Columbus, Ga.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering and fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; make your head ache and back ache, cause indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; make you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

How To Find Out

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle.

In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

sage would be to stay out of the vortex of politics. It is all right to live the life of a good citizen and participate in the nomination and election of good men to office, but the young man with a good position and little money and with a family dependent on him should shun office. Though a man wins he loses.

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to know, Helen, that you are so well situated. I have no worries on your account. Paul is a noble man, a man of character and principle, and each will be happy in the love of the other. I cannot tell you where to write me, but will let you hear from me when I reach the land of gold. Your father,

"JOHN FLANDERS."

That letter was the last ever heard of John Flanders. What became of him is mere conjecture. After weeks of silence Paul and Helen used mail and wire, but without result. They traced him as far as Dawson City, but there he seemed to drop out of existence. He was one of the many who went to that far-away country never to return, and from whom no word ever came. Paul and Helen believe he perished from the cold on some expedition to the interior, and they have no doubt that death came as a relief to him and that he welcomed it rather than to return to his old home with its painful memories.

But in the old county in Ohio where, for a few years, Flanders played so prominent a part, conditions are greatly improved. The political upheaval bore good fruit. Rings and combines are no more. Officials believe a public duty is a public trust, and when a politician suggests a scheme which will not bear the light of publicity he is reminded how Flanders played the game and what came of it. Throughout the state that one county to this day is held up as a model local government.

One word more concerning Paul Emery. He did refuse a second term as prosecuting attorney. He rose rapidly in his profession. He had a judicial bent of mind and this, coupled with a name without a tarnish, caused him to be singled out for public honors. He now occupies a position on the circuit bench and his friends are confident he will soon become a member of the supreme court of his state.

THE END.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

PHENOMENAL LUCK AT WHIST

An event which has been vouched for by witnesses and which was duly recorded in whist annals was the phenomenal hand of thirteen trumps. It occurred in a game at the United Service club in Calcutta, in 1888, the players being a judge and three physicians. The pack had been perfectly shuffled and cut. It has been calculated in a game of whist every one holds one of 635,013,559,600 possible hands, and Mr. Babbage reckoned that if a million players were to deal cards day and night at the rate of one deal per minute for a hundred million years they would not exhaust one hundred thousandth part of the possible variations of the cards.

Results of Genius.

"Who lives in that magnificent house with the big white pillars?"

"Mr. Sniggsley, the manufacturer of the celebrated Sniggsley self-inserting and self-fastening collar button."

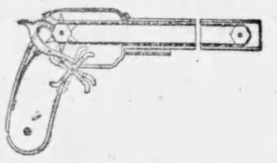
"And I wonder what poor excuse for a man it is who can give his family nothing better for a home than that mean little place down there at the corner of the alley?"

"That's the residence of the genius who invented the celebrated Sniggsley self-inserting and self-fastening collar button."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FENCE! STRONGEST MADE. Ball Strong, Chicken-Tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully Warranted. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 216 Winchester, Indiana, U. S. A.

New Pistol for the Fourth.

It would be a good thing for some young Americans if Fourth of July came more frequently than once a year, as it would give them the opportunity to work off their surplus energy in making all the noise they were capable of. But possibly the older people consider it fortunate that there is only day in the entire year on which no excuse is necessary for all the racket the boy is capable of. Since there



is only one day in the year dedicated to noise, no wonder the boys want to make the most of their opportunity and are looking around for fireworks which are capable of repetition automatically without the trouble of reloading them. The little "single-shot" cap pistol may answer for the very small boy, but his older brother who wants something more elaborate will find his desire gratified in the repeating pistol shown in the drawing. Little explanation of the mechanism of this gun is necessary, as all its working parts are in full view in the picture. There is a hammer, with four revolving triggers to operate it. The action of the trigger also rotates a star wheel mounted on a shaft, which carries an endless ribbon of explosive caps. At each pull of the trigger a fresh cap is brought into position and exploded. When the ribbon is exhausted the barrel is opened and a fresh band of noise replaces that just fired off.

TOLD BY THE PARSON.

"Yes, there are many funny incidents which occur in the life of gentlemen of the cloth," said the Rev. K. L. Jackson, of Pittsburg, at Seelbach's hotel last night.

"For instance," continued Mr. Jackson, "one official in a certain circuit of churches recently sent to the pastors in his circuit the following notice:

"'Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?'

"From one place the reply came:

"'Our officiating clergyman preaches the gospel, but he doesn't keep a carriage of any kind.'

"Now, that reply may have been intended for a joke, owing to the striking temptations of the word 'carriage,' but that it was intended as such is not my opinion.

"Whenever I tell that story I am reminded of another which resulted in rather serious consequences to the perpetrator.

"The postmaster general had written to an Alabama officeholder the following letter:

"'Dear Sir: Will you please inform this department how far the Tombigbee river runs up, respectfully. P. G.'

"The return mail brought back the following curt reply:

"'Sir: In answer to yours of late date I have to state that the Tombigbee river doesn't run up at all.'

"This brief epistle was followed by one equally terse and equally effective. It read:

"'Sir: You are hereby informed that this department has no longer any need of your services. Respectfully, P. G.'

"This beheaded officeholder afterward stated that he had lost a good job by a poor joke."—Louisville Herald.

Crushed Raspberry Tones.

There is an old shade revived this year, and it promises to find even more favor now than it did when it was new—this is old rose, that terror to people with sallow complexions. The new old rose, which is sometimes so deep as to look almost like the old crushed raspberry, comes in the canvas materials, now so popular, and also in pongees rough and pongees smooth. In soft veiling toilets the old rose is seen at its best. To judge by the quantities of the materials of this tint seen in the shops, it was pretty certain that it will enjoy a considerable vogue.

A Practical Girl.

"Refuse me," he cried wildly, "and life will be an empty dream."

The beautiful girl crushed the violets in her hand.

"'Tis better to have an empty dream," she said firmly, "than to get married and have an empty pocketbook."

DISAPPOINTED.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

My Own Maudie:

I now take my pen in hand to tell you that since you went away my life has been blighted. I am the victim of a great disappointment, and never again can I be light-hearted and joyful and skip with glee. I feel that my life will soon be ended. I may not live until you return. It is impossible for me to go on after such a blow. As Shakespeare says, "green and yellow melancholy is praying on the worm i' the bud." How true is this!

I feel that I am growing pale and thin. Probably before long my changed looks will be noticed. I shall not explain my fatal sorrow. I should not be understood. When I am questioned, I shall smile a faint, sweet, sad, slow smile, like the beautiful Genevieve in "Wooed but not Mated," and say patiently, "It is nothing."

It is interesting to pine away as I shall do. I shall be kind and gentle to everyone while I pine, and I shall always try to remember the poet says:

"Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone."

I do not care any longer for the world, but I wish to be remembered as a ray of sunshine. Perhaps after I am dead and gone, and the flowers are growing on my grave, HE will come and weep and say, "but for me she might have lived to be a great actress." It will be too late for regrets!

You alone will understand. We've always been kindred souls and our birthdays come in the same June every year. This June you will be fifteen. In years I shall be the same, but in experience I shall be lots older. If I can give you any advice before I die, don't fail to let me know by return mail. You may have my tan shoes after I am gone—they are the latest style. Tell mother I said so, and tell her not to grieve too much. It is better so.

When last I wrote to you it was Tuesday, and this is only Saturday. How much can happen in one short week. I am a wiser and a sadder woman. This is what disappointment has done!

You know I wrote you in my last letter that I had decided the stage was my vocation. Perhaps I mean vocation, but as Shakespeare says, "What's in a word? A rose would smell as sweet if you called it names."

I have always felt I could do tragedy beautiful. Don't you remember how I used to speak "Mabel, little Mabel with her face against the pain?" And then there was that one that went this way:

"'We are lost,' the captain shouted, as staggered through the bar."

Don't you remember how I spoke that in school and staggered and rung my hands in the stormy part, and Miss Brown said I was 'bathed in the true fire of genius?' She knows because she writes poetry and has appeared in print.

But I don't tell you the blow I've had you won't know what hit me and I can confide in no one but you. How I wish that you were here so we might gaze into each other's soulful orbs and find true sympathy!

The lights are out in the opera house now as they are out in my beating heart. The cage is empty and the birds have flown. I alone am left to pine away my young life in sorrow to the grave. I know I should be stronger, but it is only to you, dear Maudie, that I show the grinning skeleton of carking care. To the world I am as I ever was before. A little stern and sad, perhaps, but always pleasant and polite. Those who know me best, know me not at all. Thus has disappointment taught me to deceive!

You know there's been a troupe in town for a week playing at the opera house. All the girls were just crazy about the men. They did seem perfectly elegant. I admired them, too, but it was just for their ART. The star was perfectly elegant. They played a different play every night. I went to every performance. Father and mother were away from home, but I considered I was being educated in the drama. One must not stop at anything when one is as devoted to ART as I am—was, Ah, me! how sad are the might have beens!

The star was Romeo and Uncle Tom and Jesse James and the Corsican Brothers and lots of other things. I always knew him even when he was disguised. As the poet says, I hung enchanted on his words. He was perfectly elegant. I bought his picture and wreathed it in myrtle. I couldn't find any laurel. Alas, since the worst came to pass, his picture is turned toward the wall. I cannot bring myself to destroy it, and yet I cannot bear to look upon his false loveliness.

They played Romeo and Juliet last night. That was the climacks! I had decided I should go away with them and act. My clothes were packed and all that remained was to let them know my intentions. I felt badly about leaving father and mother, but one must give up everything for ART. I knew they might be angry when they found me gone, but when I returned in a few weeks, a great actress, I would forget their anger and say, "dear father and mother, you could not know I was a genius. All is forgiven!" Then they would hold me to their hearts and cry with pride, "My child, my child!"

And now all is changed. Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

As I told you, Romeo and Juliet was the climacks. HE played Romeo and in the balcony scene when he said in way that would make your heart feel as if it had a crack in it:

"Oh, that I were a glove upon that hand, That I might touch that cheek—"

HE looked right at me with his soulful orbs! I didn't have any gloves on, but I had my cheek leaning on my hand so I knew he meant me. I never shall forget it—never—even though he is as false as he is fair. Maybe handsome would be better for a man, but fair is more poetic—and he is so fascinating!

I made up my mind right then and there to see him in the morning and to tell him I was going with his troupe to act. As the novelists say, well might I have paused could I have foreseen the consequences of my rash deed!

I did not sleep a wink all night. I made believe I was Juliet in the balcony in white satin and pearls, and I kept saying, "Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou, Romeo?"

I know I should have made a perfectly elegant Juliet, but all that is past now. I've given up the stage. The footlights shall never illumine my triumphant pathway!

I went to see him just before noon. I wanted to go earlier, but I remembered that actors did not get up until late, so I calmed myself and waited. He was staying at a horrid little hotel. I was almost afraid to go in and then I thought, "genius always arises above its surroundings," so I walked in the first door I came to—very elegant and dignified. Oh Maudie, it was the barroom, and HE was sitting at a table and he wore just common clothes and he had a red nose and he wasn't shaved!

I pretended I didn't see him and asked a man for Mr. De Livingstone—that is HIS stage name. The man was horrid. He winked at me and shouted out, "Bill, here's a young lady come to see you!"

I wanted to run away, but I wouldn't because like a reverberating thunderbolt the thought flashed, "He's an actor; he may be acting now. I'll act too."

So I walked up to him—awfully excited—and clasped my hands over my wildly beating heart. "Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou Romeo!" I said.

Oh Maudie, how can I ever tell you? He blinked his soulful orbs as if he was trying to get awake and said to me awful cross:

"Quit your kiddin'."

I thought I should die but I would not be discouraged. I told him I had decided to act and was going with his troupe. He just smiled a smile that curled me all up and took me by the arm and led me to the door.

"Hike for home," he said, and that was all.

Maudie, I will confess that tears welled up in my orbs. I wanted to run but I would not, and as I walked away, I heard them laughing at me and my shattered hopes!

This, Maudie, is the blow. To none but you could I confess. It may be that I can rise above it, but I shall never be the same again. My idol has mud feet! When you see me, do not speak of this simply press my hand when no one is looking. I shall understand. If I don't fill an early grave I may decide to become a novel writer. I know life so well and I have suffered.

On second thought I feel that it will be more noble to live and be brave under my disappointment. I shall certainly be a writer.

"Into all lives some woe must come." How true is this.

For the last time I will sign my stage name.

Yours, never to be known to fame,
GERALDINE EVANGELINE.

P. S.—Burn this letter. It is a secret.

Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay $500 in legal money of the United States for any case of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus or Falling of Womb, which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure. All correspondence held sacredly confidential.

If you require medical advice don't fail to write Doctor R. V. Pierce who will give you the best advice possible. Address Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a ladies' laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

SEA GRAPES.

The anemones often found in the deepest parts of the sea are among the most beautiful flowers in the world. They bear all the colors of the rainbow, while their

growth is often as delicate as that of the most carefully cultivated hothouse plants. The sea flowers here illustrated bear a very close resemblance to a living cluster of grapes, both in form and coloring.

She Was Truly Rural.

The young daughter of a prominent New York financier, who had passed most of her years either in the city or at the large summer resorts, recently paid her first visit to a real country home. She was anxious to show that she was not altogether ignorant of rural conditions, and when a dish of honey was set before her on the breakfast table she saw her opportunity.

"Ah," she observed, carelessly, "I see you keep a bee."—Harper's Weekly.

Poor Pay.

Philadelphia Press.

"You know I told you a few days after he employed me that he said he'd raise my wages in a month or so."

"Yes; and didn't he?"

"No, and besides, it seems I misunderstood him. I think he meant he'd raise my first week's wages then. At any rate, I haven't got a cent yet."

BAD DREAMS

Indicate Improper Diet, Usually Due To Coffee.

One of the common symptoms of coffee poisoning is the bad dreams that spoil what should be restful sleep. A man who found the reason says:

"Formerly I was a slave to coffee. I was like a morphine fiend, could not sleep at night, would roll and toss in my bed and when I did get to sleep was disturbed by dreams and hobgoblins, would wake up with headaches and feel bad all day, so nervous I could not attend to business. My writing looked like bird tracks, I had sour belchings from the stomach, indigestion, heartburn and palpitation of the heart, constipation, irregularity of the kidneys, etc.

"Indeed, I began to feel I had all the troubles that human flesh could suffer but when a friend advised me to leave off coffee I felt as if he had insulted me. I could not bear the idea, it had such a hold on me and I refused to believe it the cause.

"But it turned out that no advice was ever given at a more needed time for I finally consented to try Postum and with the going of coffee and the coming of Postum all my troubles have gone and health has returned. I eat and sleep well now, nerves steadied down and I write a fair hand (as you can see), can attend to business again and rejoice that I am free from the monster coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee will bring sound, restful, refreshing sleep. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

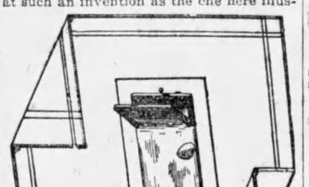
WAR CHESTS OF EUROPE.

In a financial as well as a military sense Germany is probably best prepared for war. A special war treasure of $30,000,000 in coined gold is always kept at Spandau. France and England are both richer, however, than Germany, and their war chests are well lined with gold. Their people are also better able to put their hands in their pockets in an emergency than the Germans. Heavily taxed as France is, it is estimated that her taxpayers could meet a demand of fifty millions more after the war chest under sounder financial system and administration.

Two years ago Russia's war chest was practically empty. In fact, instead of having savings in her box, Prof. Geffcken, its ex-authority, says she is always borrowing money. In times of peace France has lent the most money to Russia, the debt in that quarter being not less than five milliards of francs. Of the important states, Italy is the worst off, her people being taxed to the verge of starvation to keep a comparatively small sum in the war money box. Even salt is taxed so that the poor can afford at present only half as much salt as in 1871. The army has swallowed up all the savings of the country and more. Germany's full money box would certainly make it possible for her to take the field of war more quickly than any other power. She prides herself upon a war force of 2,549,918 men, which could take the field within ten days after order, and, backed by the war chest with its six millions sterling, this would be a formidable showing.—New York Herald.

Sanitary Receiver for Expectorations.

The time is coming in the near future when we ourselves, or, if we have gone, then our immediate descendants will discuss with horror our indifference to the various disease germs with which our scientists are beginning to make us familiar. Nearly everyone is agreed that these germs ought to be fought and that people ought to guard against unnecessary exposure to them, and yet many will smile at such an invention as the one here illus-



trated. It is certainly practical and capable of doing that for which it was designed, but the change is so radical that many people will fail to understand the need for its introduction. But if they had magnifying eyes, which could see the disease germs everywhere, they would be the first to insist upon the introduction and use of such a sanitary device as the pocket cuspidor. With the aid of this device the germs contained in the expectoration of a consumptive, for instance, would be instantly destroyed, instead of being released into the air as soon as the expectoration has evaporated. This arrangement consists of a water-proof case, loosely filled with an absorbent material. The case is attached to a handkerchief for the purposes of concealment, and the absorbent can be sprinkled with a disinfectant to kill the germs. At frequent intervals the filling should be replaced and the waste consumed in the fire.

TOMMY'S TRIBUTE TO EDUCATION

Out at the Francis W. Parker school of the University of Chicago means and methods of education are used which, to the unenlightened mind, appear little less than startling.

For instance: The children sing a song. Then each of them makes a drawing, which is supposed to illustrate the song which has just been sung. In this way the power of the pupils to "vizualize their conceptions" is fostered.

The other day the music of "The Old Oaken Bucket" was started and everybody joined in the singing. Then they all sat down to make a picture of what the song meant to them.

"Tommy," one of the youngest of the class, turned in a truly original sketch. He had drawn what might have been meant for a circle, and within it had outlined what appeared to be three wastebaskets, "all in a row." Underneath this diagram was a sprinkling of fly specks—or was it a representation of microbes as they appear under a magnifying glass?

The teacher looked at the drawing for a moment and then admitted that she was puzzled.

She put her forefinger on the left-hand figure in the row of three, inside the circle, and said: "Tommy, what is that?"

"Why, teacher, that's the old oaken bucket."

The teacher pointed out the right-hand figure of the three.

"And that one, Tommy?" she asked.

"Pshaw! That's the iron-bound bucket."

Teacher pointed to the circle which inclosed the three buckets.

"What's that?"

"That's the well they hung in."

"And what are these?" she asked finally, pointing to the ragged groups of exaggerated fly specks below the rest of the picture.

"Those," answered Tommy, with never the ghost of a smile in his big blue eyes, "those are 'all the loved spots which my infancy knew.'"—Chicago Tribune.

MR. MARCH'S CHINOOK TESTIMONY

In a dispute between the Indians and the cannery men, a Mr. March was called as a witness, and the way in which he gave testimony proved puzzling to the lawyers.

"How long have you been in this part of the country, Mr. March?"

"Forty, forty-five, fifty, fifty-five years."

"Fifty-five years," said the lawyer, and then, as if he were addressing Christopher Columbus, he asked:

"And what did you discover, Mr. March?"

"A dark-visaged savage."

"Dark-visaged savage, eh? Yes, and what did you say to him?"

"I said it was a fine day."

"Fine day? Yes, and what did he say to you?"

Mr. March rattled off a whole yarn in Chinook, and kept on, to the mirth of the whole courtroom, until peremptorily cut off by the sawed off of the judge.

"I asked you what reply the savage made to you, Mr. March. Please answer the question," said the irate cross-examiner.

"I was answering."

"Tell us what the savage said?"

"That was what he said."

"Then tell it to us in English."

"Not unless I am commissioned by the court to act as an interpreter and paid the customary fee."

The lawyer thought a moment, looked at the judge, who could not resist a smile, and said severely: "Mr. March, you may stand down."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING ILL.

One of the greatest difficulties in life is illness when the hands are full of work and of business requiring attention. In many cases the strain and anxiety which cause resistance to the illness are even more severe, and make more trouble than the illness itself.

Suppose, for instance, that a man is taken down with the measles, when he feels that he ought to be at his office, and that his absence may result in serious loss to himself and others. If he begins by letting go in his body and in the mind, and recalling that the illness is beyond his own power, it will soon occur to him that he might as well turn his illness to account by getting a good rest out of it. In this frame of mind his chances of early recovery will be increased, and he may even get up from his illness with so much new life and with his mind so much refreshed as to make up, in part, for his temporary absence from business. But, on the other hand, if he resists, worries, complains and gets irritable, he irritates his nervous system, and by so doing is likely to bring on any one of the disagreeable troubles known to follow measles, and thus he may keep himself housed for weeks, perhaps months, instead of days.—Leslie's Monthly.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

How many pounds of peach pits in a bushel?—E., Morristown, O.

Will some one please tell me what will kill the old-fashioned yellow lilies?—C., North Chemung, N. Y.

What can I do for my geraniums to make them bloom? I have had them for a year and they have not put out a blossom yet.—H., Dos Palos, Cal.

Do rhubarb roots from the end do better than old roots from the bed?—E., Morristown, O.

We have a mule, in good condition, hearty and looks well, but he is continually gnawing the stable, or any pine lumber he can get. What is the cure?—G., Campobello, S. C.

Which pays best in the main—mutton lambs to come the middle of February, or in March?—E., Morristown, O.

Will some kind reader tell me a way to rid my dog of worms? They seem to get in his throat, for he coughs a great deal. The worms are small and of a whitish color.—H., Big Plain, O.

I would like to know what was the matter with my 4-year-old horse. On Sunday afternoon when we tried to take him out of the lot he would walk round and round in a circle. It was dangerous to try to put a halter on him, as he seemed to be blind, and would run into us until we touched him, and then he would lunge by us. We left him in the lot over night, and next morning he had run into a barbed wire fence and broken it. We found him in a wheat field, almost dead. Of course he is dead now. He had eaten no wheat that we could see. He had nothing to eat but corn fodder and corn all winter and spring. I have been farming for 25 years and have never seen a case of this kind. Will some one tell what was the matter?—C., Halstead, Kan.

Will some of the readers of The Blade please tell me what ails my brood sow? She got "off her feed" some three months ago, then seemed to get better, then about a month later had another spell; then she lost her pigs, and has been moping around ever since. She is very thin, will eat a little, but seems to want to lie around much of the time. Urine is pretty highly colored generally. She has the run of a pasture and some slop; thought when grass came she would recover but she don't seem to. Think she cleaned all right.—F., Ottawa, Kan.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do to break a cow from fighting her calf? We have a cow which will not own her calf. Her first one died at its birth. She now has her second one. She has always seemed to dislike calves, and will try to horn and kick them; otherwise she is perfectly gentle. I value The Blade very highly, having read it since I was a child.—G., Darwin, Va.

Do any of the Farmstead people know of anything to keep a cow from holding up her milk? We have a fine Jersey cow that would be a splendid milch cow but for that one fault. As soon as the calf is weaned she holds up her milk and soon goes dry. She will bring her third calf this spring. I don't like to sell her.—L., Folsom.

I have a fine mare that is badly contracted at the heels of her front feet. She is very lame when first started but gets easier after driving. She gets very sore when standing. The hoofs are hard and brittle. Is there any kind of shoe, or remedy to help or cure her?—E., Tonawanda, Pa.

I have a cow two years old that gives bloody milk in one hind teat. The calf is about six months old, and the cow began giving bloody milk about a month ago. She neither gets better nor worse. You can not see it till the milk is cold, when blood will be found in the bottom of the pan. The cow is perfectly healthy, as far as I can see, only she does not fatten readily. Will some one please state a cure?—D., Columbus, Wash.

Lice on Poultry.

Will some one tell me how to fix a wash or tea to dip hens to rid them of lice? Or tell some other way to do the same as my chickens have the insects and I can not get rid of them?—L., Folsom.

It would be injurious to saturate the feathers with any liquid to the degree necessary to kill the vermin, and it is never done. Many of the flock would die as a result.

Take an empty flour barrel, with but one head, and be sure the head is tight, without cracks. Take each fowl by the legs, hold head downward in the barrel, and dust any good insect powder thoroughly into the feathers, so as to reach the skin. The reversed position of the fowl enables this to be done. If the chicken-coosting one's flaps, so much the better; it will work the powder through the feathers. When you have dusted the whole flock, you will find a lot of powder in the bottom of the barrel, which you can save until the next time. Do this twice or thrice a week, until the pests are gone.

But this is not half the battle. Clean out the chicken-house thoroughly, and then spray or wash the interior, floor, roof and sides, with coal oil into which you have mixed about one part in ten of crude carbolic acid. See that every crack is filled with it. Whitewash the roosts and wash well with this mixture. Repeat twice a week, so long as you can find an insect.

Ivy Poisoning.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell B., of Macy, Ind., that if he will drench with one quart of strong coffee it will cure ivy poisoning. I have tried it. Repeat if not better in two or three hours. The strong the coffee the better.—G., Campobello, S. C.

Exterminating Morning Glories.

Editor Farmstead: If Reader, of Grove City, Pa., will plow his morning glories under when in full blossom and sow millet, then plow again as soon as the crop is taken off, he will have no more trouble with them.—R., Correctionville, Ia.

Barb Wire Cuts.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell J., of Troy, Mich., to get a lump of rosin, pulverize it fine, then rub it well down in the wire cut on his colt, once or twice a day and note how quickly it recovers. I had an old mare very badly cut last year. It was several days before I noticed her, as she was in pasture. I put on a half solution of carbolic acid to cleanse it, then a neighbor told me to use the above powder. In a short time it was well, with only a slight scar.—F., Ottawa, Kan.

Editor Farmstead: Tell J., of Troy, Mich., to take rosin and honey, equal parts; melt together; add enough lard to make a paste. When cold add few drops of turpentine. This is good for any old sores, cuts or bruises. It is good for man or beast.—B., Otto, W. Va.

Virginia Farms.

Editor Farmstead: In the issue of May 5, you had, on the first page, an interesting article on Virginia farms. The writer did not say whether he would advise a man to go there rather than to the west. How is that?—C., Marion, Ind.

The writer of that article gave the facts,

Virginia Farms

We furnish lists of desirable farms and old plantations for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at $5.00 and up per acre. We have many western and northern people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing and how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the north with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the Sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

Virginia also offers wonderful inducements in the manufacturing, mining, lumber and industrial fields with unlimited raw product, best transportation facilities, large and numerous water powers and a willingness on the part of our citizens to co-operate with and encourage any legitimate enterprise.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

F. H. LaBaume,
Ass't. Ag.'l. & Ind'l. Agt. N. & W. Ry.
Dep't. N., Roanoke, Va.

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Every Tubular Starts a Fortune

If you had a gold mine would you throw half the gold away? Properly managed dairies are surer than gold mines, yet many farmers throw half the gold away every day. The butter fat is the gold—worth twenty to thirty cents a pound. Gravity process skimmers—pans and cans—lose half the cream. Your dairy can't pay that way.

Like a Crowbar

Tubular Separators are regular crowbars—get right under the trouble—pry the mortgage off the farm. How? Gets all the cream—raises the quantity and quality of butter—starts a fortune for the owner. It's a modern separator. The picture shows. Write for catalogue F-231.

THE SHARPLES CO. P. M. SHARPLES
CHICAGO, ILL. WEST CHESTER, PA

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

From A. S. Barnes & Co., New York:

The House in the Woods, by Arthur Henry, is a beautiful nature story telling of the building of a home in the forests of the Catskills, far away from what men call civilization. The plot is a slight one, but the author throws interesting sidelights upon the life of the mountaineers and woodsmen.

Women's Ways of Earning Money, written by Cynthia Westover Alden, is the first volume in The Woman's Home Library, a series of books edited by Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster and intended to cover every phrase of women's need and environment. Mrs. Alden's book is devoted to suggestions and practical advice for women who find it necessary to earn a living and are not fitted to enter the field of skilled labor. It is a sensible work.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

Mathew Arnold, and His Relation to the Thought of Our Time has been considered in a large volume, written by William Hasbutt Dawson. The work is divided into three parts, which consider culture, religion and politics. A comprehensive biography completes the contents of the book.

The American Immortals. This is an elaborately illustrated volume, written by George Cary Eggleston. Its text embodies the records of men who, by their achievements in statecraft, war, science, literature, art, law, and commerce have helped to create the American republic, and whose names are inscribed in the New York University Hall of Fame. The book contains twenty-nine biographies and relates interesting history.

From The Macmillan Co., New York:

Christ. A new and independent estimate of Christ is what the author of this book, the Reverend S. D. McConnell, says is the object of his work. Dr. McConnell has endeavored to find and present the real Christ to humanity, using as the basis of his thought that Christ's way is to do good to one's fellows, and in that lies the key to immortality. It is an excellent work.

The Singular Miss Smith, by Florence Morse Kingsley, is a readable bit of fiction built upon certain modern conditions and affairs, with special reference to social life, domestic service, and women's clubs. The story is very brightly told and presents in an amusing manner some familiar phases of modern life.

The Widow's Mite, by the Rev. I. K. Funk. The title of this weighty volume comes from the finding of an ancient coin which once belonged to Henry Ward Beecher, and was loaned to Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co. for use as an illustration in the Standard Dictionary. The coin was lost and was reported to have been found by means of a communication purporting to be from Mr. Beecher. The book describes and discusses physic phenomena in a rational manner and disclaims spiritualistic leanings. The Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Anna, the Adventuress. This latest story by the English author, E. Phillips Oppenheim, describes some events in the lives of two sisters, whose remarkable likeness enabled them to exchange their identities. The book is rather impossible, but all the same it is a lively and dashing tale of life in Paris and London. Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

The book entitled Kindly Light, written by Florence M. Kingsley, contains two pathetic stories of insanity. The volume is illustrated. The Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia.

The Villa Claudia, by J. A. Mitchell, is a novel whose scenes are placed in an Italian villa in northern Tivoli, the town which in the time of Horace was Tibur and was the favorite dwelling place of the famous Latin. Mystery, antiquity, modernity, sentiment, humor, philosophy, excellent character study and excellent fooling are mingled in an entertaining medley which has sufficient depth and intensity to afford some absorbing reading. The Life Publishing Co., New York.

$5,000 A YARD.

There is a legend that the first lace was made by a girl who preserved a beautiful bit of seaweed by catching all the dainty parts of leaves and steams to a piece of linen with fine thread. The most expensive lace manufactured today is valued at $5,000 a yard. Such lace is made, however, in very small quantities. It is in imitation of this work to grow in increase its value as food. Its work has already meant an increase of millions of dollars to the value of the corn crop. In Iowa the quality of forage plants has been so improved as to greatly increase dairy and meat production.

In both varieties of wheat have been bred which, while retaining all the valuable qualities of the hard grain, give a yield of 15 to 20 per cent greater than the old. Also a flax fiber 40 per cent longer than that previously grown, and a species of corn that will grow much further north than ever known before have been produced. In Connecticut the value of the tobacco crop has been more than doubled, and experiments have been made adding greatly to the knowledge of the laws of nutrition and of the physiological requirements of the body. In the southern states, where it is of vital importance, they are teaching the farmers the way to restore the worn-out cotton lands and the value of the rotation of crops; they are also developing the fact that dairying is practicable in that section, and showing the tillers of the soil that stock enriches it. In California ir

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

A Libel on Lincoln.

The following is printed in a paper and credited to Abraham Lincoln.

Did he ever use such or similar words in any of his speeches or writings? I am inclined to believe it is not genuine. I think if he had used such words it would have been widely commented on by the press of that day.—H. C. P., Orting, Washington.

The article alluded to is this:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudice of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my foreboding may be groundless. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us, without first having cost labor.

"And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong of right to those who have produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government. It seems strange that any man should ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

The above pretended quotation from Lincoln is an unmitigated falsehood in every word. Lincoln never said it, nor wrote it, nor thought it. There are several things that prove it a lie. One of these you mention—that it was never printed nor referred to in Lincoln's lifetime, nor until within the last dozen or fifteen years.

Another is, that, when Lincoln lived, the so-called "labor question" did not exist; nor were there any corporations of any size in the United States.

Third, we may say that when this scandalous piece of demagogy first was seen by The Blade, we sent clippings of it to Mr. Nicolay and Mr. Hay. They were Lincoln's private secretaries during his entire presidential career. Mr. Nicolay is now dead, but Mr. Hay is living—the present secretary of state. Both of them emphatically state that it is not Lincoln's; that it is entirely foreign to his mode of thought, the phraseology is not what he used, and, finally, that the question of labor and of great corporations were not known in his day.

The Blade has seen it printed many times. Each time it has written a letter to the publication in which this forgery appeared, asking for information as to when Lincoln said it or wrote it, and in what authoritative work it may be found. We have written dozens of such letters; but we have never had a single reply!

It is a forgery, made by some conscienceless demagogue, to delude the people. In the great silver conspiracy, there were similar forgeries, but none involving the honored name of Lincoln. If any reader of The Blade can help us in finding the individual who is responsible for this libel on Lincoln, we shall be happy.

Evolution.

Are there any fossil remains showing the different stages of man's development from a lower animal, or does the analysis of the human body show that man descended from an inferior animal?—E. C. M., Caledonia, N. C.

To confine the subject of evolution to man alone is to omit by far the larger portion of the subject. Ever since Lamarck's first work was published, in 1809, there has been a steady investigation of the subject by strictly scientific methods. Goethe and Geoffrey St. Hilaire advocated his views. In 1813, Dr. Wm. C. Wells, in his writings, showed that the principle of selection applies to certain races of mankind. In 1822, Rev. Wm. Herbert, dean of Manchester, held that botanical species are only a higher and more permanent class of varieties, and extended this to animals. Von Buch, in 1826, published a book taking the same view. So the researches of scientific men grew more active as the years went on, until that brilliant group of scientific giants, Spencer, Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall, and their compeers, developed the subject beyond the point of reasonable scientific opposition.

Perhaps Huxley's definition of evolution is the best so far. "Those who hold the theory of evolution conceive that there are grounds for believing that the world, with all that is in it, did not come into existence in the condition in which we now see it, nor in anything approaching that condition. On the contrary, they hold that the present conformation and composition of the earth's crust, the distribution of land and water, and the infinitely diversified forms of animals and plants which form its present population, are merely the final terms in an immense series of changes which have been brought about, in the course of immeasurable time, by the operation of causes more or less similar to those which are at work at the present day."

Though Huxley does not mention it, the theory of the solar system, and of the universe, held by all astronomers, is a parallel one.

It is fully proved by geology that the earth and its life, instead of being suddenly called into existence a few thousand years ago, have existed for millions of years; and as the mountains and continents are known to have attained their present form by the action of natural agencies, it is believed that other objects in nature have been produced in a similar way. The earth has teemed with living beings through incalculable periods of time, and their fossil remains are found in the rocky layers that have been successively formed, until they are several miles in thickness.

But not all kinds of animals and plants existed from the beginning. The lowest types of life, vegetable and animal, appeared first. The invertebrates (radiates, mollusks and articulates) are found in the oldest stratified rocks, of the Silurian age. Fishes, which are higher in the scale, began to appear in the upper Silurian rocks, and became abundant in the Devonian age. Amphibious animals, still higher than the fishes, appear in the carboniferous age, which again is followed by the age of reptiles. To this succeeds the age of mammals, and last, man—the series beginning with the lowest forms of life and ending with the highest. There has been a steady ascent and progress; and this holds true of the vegetable world as well as the animal. There has been a regular evolution from a lower to a higher stage.

The examples of regular progression in the development of a genus of animals are numerous. Thus, in Wyoming, are found the fossil remains of the earliest horse—a toed animal, not larger than an ordinary dog, and the fossils of different species of horse, each showing a larger growth and structural changes, so that we have the series up to the horse of the present.

Ther have not been discovered the various fossils of the earliest man, for the reason that he probably first appeared on the highlands of Central Asia, a region today occupied by wild tribes, and where prolonged scientific research is not practicable. But we have enough remains of primeval man to show that he has improved wonderfully in the past few thousands of years.

The theory of evolution is now accepted by the vast majority of educated people in the world over. By "educated" we do not mean simply able to read and write, and with a knowledge of the common branches; but those trained to use their faculties and to reason correctly. Educated religious people hold it, and it does not prevent them being devout Christians. We would suggest that you read carefully some of the best works on the subject before forming any opinion whatever. We have not room to give you more than the briefest glimpse of it.

Mrs. Rosa Adams, niece of the late General Roger Hanson, C. S. A., wants every woman to know of the wonders accomplished by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** did for me, suffering from the ills peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, MRS. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."

Any women who are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, general debility, and nervous prostration, should know there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. No other medicine for women has received such wide-spread and unqualified indorsement. No other medicine has such a record of female cures.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am very pleased to recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for womb and ovarian difficulties from which I have been a sufferer for years. It was the only medicine which was at all beneficial, and within a week after I started to use it, there was a great change in my feelings and looks. I used it for a little over three months, and at the end of that time I suffered no pain at the menstrual period, nor was I troubled with those distressing pains which compelled me to go to bed, and I have not had a headache since. This is nearly a year ago. I always keep a bottle on hand, and take a few doses every week, for I find that it tones up the system and keeps me feeling strong, and I never have that tired out feeling any more.

"I certainly think that every woman ought to try this grand medicine, for it would prove its worth. Yours very truly, MISS ELSIE DANFORTH, 203 De Soto St., Memphis, Tenn."

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Rosebud Reservation.

Will you kindly give us the particulars concerning the law governing the allotment of the land in the Rosebud reservation? Can an old soldier spend his discharge to another person and be registered for a claim without going himself?—O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.

Unfortunately, we know nothing about the Rosebud tract. There is btu one area opened as yet—the Red Lake reservation, in Minnesota. If you will turn to the 8th page of this issue, in the Washington news, and read the article headed "Red Lake Lands," you will have all the information in our possession.

Babylon.

Please tell what caused the downfall of Babylon.—E. H. W., Frankfort, Ind.

Babylon was like dozens of other cities which kings built for their capitals. When war and conquest passed the severeignty into other hands and a new capital was built, the old one was deserted.

Babylonia was the name given by the Greeks, and after them by the Romans, to the low plain between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, now the modern Turkish province of Irak-Arabi. In the Old Testament it is called the land of Shinar, Babel, and the land of the Chaldees. For many thousand years before the time of Christ it was the seat of a special type of civilization. The earliest inhabitants of which we have any knowledge were Sumerians and Akkadians, probably belonging to the Ugro-Finnish branch of the Turanian race. Subsequently, Semitic tribes settled in the country; and the references in the Old Testament to this area all refer to this portion of its history.

After long wars with Assyria, a neighboring country, Babylonia (Babilu in the Assyrian inscriptions, and Babiruish of the Persian) was conquered by the Assyrians, 729 B. C. But 104 years later, in 625 B. C., Nabolopassar rebelled, became an independent king, and made Babylon his capital. Babylon was a separate state for 87 years. Cyrus conquered it in 538 B. C., and Babylon became a Persian province. When Nabopolassar defeated the Assyrians, Nineveh, their capital, was destroyed. When Cyrus captured Babylon he again removed the capital. The city was comparatively a ruin at the time of Alexander the Great, who intended to restore it and make it his Asiatic capital, but his death prevented this. His Syrian successors fixed their capital at Seluicia, some miles to the northeast, on the Tigris, a great part of the new city being built with materials brought from Babylon. Its very site became forgotten, and it is only since 1847 that it has been identified. An Arab village, called Hilleh, occupies part of the site. It has about 7,000 inhabitants.

Salicylic Acid.

Reader, Welaka, Fla.: The name of the "drug" you give is not a chemical name, but one assumed or created to name the preparation. Undoubtedly it is a preparation containing salicylic acid. What you say of it shows this—for this is the only "preventative" which acts in the way you describe.

Salicylic acid should never be used as a preservative for any food or drink, because it is very injurious, inducing fatal kidney derangements. In many of the states its use is prohibited by the pure food laws. Let the stuff alone.

Albinos.

Please give a description of the albino people, and tell where they came from.—J. P. J., Francis, Neb.

There is no race of albinos. They are the "freaks" of nature. The word is from the Latin albus, white, and was originally applied by Portuguese explorers to the white negroes they found on the coast of Africa. As applied to the human race, an albino is a person of pale, milky complexion, with light or white hair and pink eyes. This is an abnormal condition, and depends on an absence of the minute particles of coloring matter which are usual in the inner layer of the human skin. Albinos occur among all races of men.

Many animals are albinos. A perfect albino is pure white, with pink eyes. An albino is always a sport or freak of nature, as when one of a flock of crows or blackbirds is pure white; but among animals albinism tends to become hereditary, and thus establish a new species—as in the case of white rabbits, white rats and mice, and white poultry or pigeons. It is necessary to distinguish between an albino and an animal which is naturally white, like the snowy heron, or polar bear; or that turns white every winter, like the Arctic fox, polar hare, and ptarmigan.

Alaska's Harbors.

Are there any deep water harbors in Alaska, where the United States could safely maintain a fleet of warships?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

There are plenty of harbors. If you will look at the map of Alaska you will note the coast is much broken by indentations on the western and southern shores, with countless islands. In these channels there are magnificent harbors, where all the fleets of the world could remain in safety.

Negro Disfranchisement.

In your issue of May 5, in answer to a question on negro disfranchisement in the southern states, your answer is wrong as well as misleading. Please to correct it, and let your readers understand it as it is, namely: The negro is simply disfranchised because he votes the Republican ticket in North Carolina; and as farther proof that it is so, will refer you to the utterances of Gov. B. Aycock, before election, or any second-rate Democratic speaker in the campaign of 1900 in this state.—H. E., Elizabeth City, N. C.

If you will kindly turn to the issue of May 5 and read all of the question, you will see that the point on which the writer was seeking light was the legal aspects of the matter. In point of fact, his letter was much longer, but we cut it down (as we have yours, as you will note) to save space. What he wanted was exactly what we gave in an answer.

Probably, in states like Maryland and North Carolina, where the negro vote is a minority, the fact is as you say—that the constitutional amendments abridging the suffrage are adopted by the Democrats because the negroes generally vote the Republican ticket. But the question asked us, and answered in The Blade of May 5, was not on this phase of the question, but really whether such laws and amendments are in consonance with the national constitution. We gave, in that reply, a very compact summary of the legal points involved; and you will do well to preserve it for reference.

The Term "Whig."

What is the origin of the term "Whig," as applied to the Whig party?—L. W. M., Sunset, Tex.

The origin of the word Whig is not clearly determined, but it seems to have come from "whigamore," which is used in some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, and was a term of contempt, used by their opponents, for the fanatical covenanters in Scotland. About 1679 it came into use in England as a political designation. There was a plot contrived in that year by one Dangerfield against the Duke of York, afterwards James II. A number of incriminating papers were found, after Dangerfield's arrest, concealed in a sub of meal (flour), and hence it was called the "meal-tub plot." When the matter came up in parliament, those who believed in the plot were called Whigs by their opponents; those who did not believe in it were called Tories by the Whigs. From these two names thus became identified with the two great political parties in England, the Whig party in England defended the revolution in 1688, favored parliamentary control, and the Hanoverian succession, and was in control of the government for many years from the beginning of the reign of George I.

The name Whig was given, in the years before and in the American Revolution, to those who favored the separation of the colonies from the mother country. It was a term of opprobium directed by royalists against the patriots.

As a term in American politics, Whig was the name of a political party formed under the leadership of Henry Clay, about 1834. It favored a protective tariff; internal improvements; the Clay compromise of 1850; opposed the Mexican war, state rights, and the Democratic slavery policy. It elected two presidents: Harrison, in 1840, and Taylor in 1848. It divided on the slavery question, lost the election of 1852, and disappeared with the organization of the Republican party in 1854.

The Mountain People.

Please give a history of the mountaineers of the south that are helped by missionary societies. I think they live in North Carolina or Tennessee.—A. H., Jonesville, Mich.

The people of whom you speak live in the Cumberland and Alleghany mountains of southern West Virginia (below the coal fields and railroads), southwestern Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and in the mountains between Tennessee and North Carolina. They are simply the descendants of those who settled in the mountains a century or more ago. Being remote from cities, in a rugged country where travel is difficult, they have not advanced with the march of civilization, but live as their ancestors did a century or more ago. They dwell in log cabins, cook over open fireplaces, weave their own cloths, and so on. It is simply a survival of the conditions that were common to the entire west from 1780 to 1820. Wherever railroads have been run through the region, the people rapidly have become modernized. The "help" of missionary societies, of which you speak, is not aid to the mountaineers, but merely to send the preachers of this or that denomination among them. The idea that they are irreligious is absurdly incorrect. On the contrary, they are a very religious and moral people; but they have some ideas, which were held by nearly everybody a century or more ago, but which advancing civilization has done away with. One of these is the "feud" system. If A. and B. have a quarrel, they believe the proper thing is for one to shoot the other. Then the friends of the dead man try to kill the survivor, and so on. This is simply the same idea that is at the root of the custom of dueling, which still flourishes in France, Germany, Italy and other continental European countries. We are glad to say that The Blade circulates among many of these primitive people, and one of the factors which is bringing them forward into twentieth century civilization.

Rural Mail Corriers.

What salary is given rural mail carriers by the recent act of congress, taking effect July 1, 1904, and what privileges will they have while on duty?—Reader, West Point, Ill.

Beginning with the new fiscal year, July 1, their compensation will be $720 per year. They are allowed to act as agents for newspapers, to take orders for goods and deliver them, to deliver packages, etc., subject to a sharp proviso that none of these things shall interfere with or delay their delivery of mail.

The "Yellow Kid."

Please explain why W. R. Hearst is called the "yellow kid."—I. A. Y., Omaha, Virginia.

Mr. Hearst's newspaper in New York, in the colored supplement to its Sunday issue, for a long time had a series of colored pictures, depicting the adventures of a little boy, still in dresses. In the pictures he was always represented as wearing a long slip, like a nightgown, of a yellow color. He was called the "yellow kid." The transition was natural from this to Hearst himself, more especially because the little boy was represented as doing all kinds of silly and mischievous tricks.

Chinese Inventions.

A minister here claims the Chinese have never invented anything. Kindly give some of their most important inventions.—C. E. W., Palisade, Colo.

The gentleman must have been misunderstood, for the facts are too well known that the Chinese invented the art of printing and gunpowder, which were, centuries later, invented independently in Europe. The trouble with the Chinese seems not to be a lack of inventive talent, but a lack of progressiveness—that is, of pushing their inventions, as was done in Europe and America.

Pennsylvania's Lake Erie Shore.

Editor Blade:—In answer to the question of I. R., Pittsfield, Pa., how Pennsylvania acquired the territory fronting on Lake Erie, I will give you the facts from history. Stone's history of Red Jacket, in his mention of Cornplanter, who was the most prominent Indian chief in the treaty of Fort Harmar in 1789, says that by this treaty either grants of land was made.

The session of the Presque Isle lands is dated January 9, 1789, in which the signing chiefs acknowledged the right of soil and jurisdiction over the tract of country, ceded by New York and Massachusetts, on the margin of Lake Erie, including Presque Isle and the bays and harbors along the margin of Lake Erie. This territory was, on April 13, 1791, purchased from the United States by the state of Pnnsylvania, for the consideration of $157,640, paid in Continental certificates of various descriptions. The Seneca, or the Cornplanter Indians, as they are called, are now living on their reservation on Allegheny river, lying partly in New York and partly in Pennsylvania.—J. P., Cochranton, Pa.

It may be proper to state that Presque Isle was the early name of what is now the city of Erie, Pa.—Editor.

The Multiplication Table.

Editor Blade:—In your issue of April 7, in reply to W. F. S., Woodland, W. Va., you say "if any one man is credited with originating the multiplication table we are not aware of it." I will say that to Pythagoras must of necessity be given that honor. See Encyclopaedia Britannica.—A. M. S., Marion, Ind.

The regular editor of the Bureau was ill at that time, and his work had to be done by others. Pythagoras is credited with having contrived the multiplication table, and discovered those propositions in geometry which are the basis of practical mathematics.

Monroe's Treaty.

What kind of treaty did James Monroe make with England when he was minister under Jefferson's administration, in regard to marine troubles between the two countries? Jefferson would not let it go before the senate, and the difficulty was not settled, which led to the war of 1812.—J. B., Detroit Harbor, Wis.

James Monroe, of Virginia (afterwards President) was sent, late in 1802, to France, to act as an additional plenipotentiary to second the work of Robert R. Livingston, our minister to France. The proposition then was to open the Mississippi to our commerce without paying tribute to France, which held Louisiana, including all the area west of the Mississippi to the Rocky mountains. Through Napoleon, they had the opportunity of purchasing this area, and made a treaty in accordance therewith. This made Mr. Monroe famous.

With the glory of this achievement, Mr. Monroe went to England, accredited to the court of St. James. Here, with the aid of William Pinckney, who was sent to his aid, he concluded a treaty with Great Britain, after many difficulties and frequent interruptions. This treaty was deemed weak in the United States, because it failed to settle two important questions—it made no provision against English vessels stopping American ships, and impressing American citizen sailors into the English service; and it secured no indemnity for loss that Americans had incurred through the seizure of their goods and vessels. Jefferson was so dissatisfied that he refused to send the treaty to the senate.

Miscellaneous.

S. H. C., Corwin, Mich.: There is no living niece or nephew of George Washington. One of the attaches of the Congressional library in Washington is a great-grand-nephew of the first President. We know nothing of the estate of which you speak. It is probably a fraud, as most of them are.

J. S., Kendallville, Ind.: The lady who christened the cruiser California was Miss Jardine, daughter of the governor. The other was evidently a mistake of the compositor, which the proof-reader failed to catch.

H. T. Y., Leavenworth, Kan.: When a gentleman and a lady meet on the street, the gentleman has not right to salute her unless she recognizes him first. The matter of recognition belongs to the lady absolutely.

D. S., Haysville, Tenn.: Probably if they are that old they would not be accepted. A postal is as good as a letter to the Bureau, provided you give your name and postoffice address.

G. M. R., Wied, N. M.: We do not recall the answer. Better repeat the question on a postal card, asking exactly what you want to know, and we will try to answer.

M. C. H., Windsor Mills, O.: So far as we know, no suit has been begun; and we doubt if any will be, for the case is one that has no foundation in right or justice.

J. M., Powersville, Mo.: Unfortunately, we did not know such a paper was published; never heard of it. No doubt a letter to the editor will obtain you the information.

K. R. C., Hinsdale, N. Y.: All the facts at hand concerning the Hague tribunal were given in the Bureau of The Blade of April 21.

J. S. M., Slick Rock, Ky.: We do not know. Write to the postmaster there, enclosing stamp.

J. P. P., West Newbury, Vt.: We never heard of either.

EXCITEMENT AND REPOSE.

"Any one creating wild rumors," observes a viceroy of China, "calculated to alarm or produce doubt in the people's mind will be beheaded." Thus do some potentates encourage the quiet life, and fight against that spirit of the age which was described by Wordsworth when he spoke of "the increasing accumulation of men in great cities, where the uniformity of their occupation produces a craving for extraordinary incident, which the rapid communication of intelligence hourly gratifies." Wordsworth did not live to see the telephone, by which each of us is constantly chatting with all the world and the farmers are able to get a little of the excitement which was once confined to cities. We are all very busy nowadays, even if we do nothing except look and listen. The press is the greatest aid to this intensity of life, for by it we live everywhere at once. Probably it makes for happiness, this distribution of the world's doings to every corner of the earth, and if it brings its disadvantages so does every other boon. The course of wisdom is not to give up the newspaper or the telephone, but to strengthen the contrasting sides of life; to keep alive our love of solitude and nature, of great books and quiet thought; to cultivate repose; to take the world but as the world, with all its strenuousness and bustle—master of its pleasures, not their slave. Spring is with us now, and happy are those who are able to seek woods or fields with the opening of the buds; for nature, with her large, mysterious genius, has not her equal as a preacher of simplicity. Among the books which go on and on, because there is an unfailing want of them, is a little volume called "Power Through Repose," a treatise which is excellent in itself and which strikes at the center one of the greatest needs of our American nature.—Collier's Weekly.

LILIPUTIAN CHURCH.

The smallest church in England is a quaint little edifice in Surrey, not far from London. The building is very modest in design as well as in dimensions. It is built entirely of wood, with a tiny tower rising as high as five and a half feet above the roof line. The church

seats comfortably nearly thirty persons, although during special services it has been crowded until nearly sixty were actually in at the same time. The photograph of the smallest church which is reproduced on this page, makes it appear larger than it actually is.

A Change of Name.

"Why is the council summoned?" asked the emperor of Korea.

"In order that we may be prepared for any emergency," answered the prime minister. "We are getting ready to change the name of our country from 'The Land of the Morning Calm' to 'The Land of the Cold Gray Dawn of the Morning After."—Washington Star.

The Sunday School

A DEFEATED AMBITION.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 22, Is "Jesus Teaches Humility." Mark 10:35-45.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The game of intrigue has been played for ages. High and low, civilized and barbarian, have practiced it in all pursuits. The Bible has many stories of it, and this incident from the experience of Jesus and his twelve apostles is one of them. The two cousins of the Master, James and John, with their mother Salome, conspired to win from Jesus a pledge to award them the best places in the new kingdom which he was, as they believed, about to establish. There was nothing very deep or dark or discreditable in this little intrigue, viewed in the light of the times. It was simply a conspicuous instance of self-seeking. Yet nothing could have been more unseemly in that presence, and on that occasion.

A responsive chord is struck in the feeling of almost any audience by the old hymn, "Some Time We'll Understand." Most persons feel that they are misunderstood. But how sadly was this so in the case of Jesus? His own chosen ones were constantly wounding him by their failure to apprehend what was most fundamental in his character and purpose. On the present occasion he was drawing near to his passion. The triumphal entry, with the dark contrast of Gethsemane and Calvary, were just ahead of him. His heart was weighed down by these solemnities, and he sought the sympathy of the twelve. With all his tender yearning for human fellowship and understanding he unburdened his heart to them. He told them of what lay before him; bared his soul to them.

Blundering Friends.

What was the result? How did these particular friends show their sympathy? Why, the very ones who were nearest to him in affection and blood came to him, under those circumstances, with a selfish, petty scheme for their personal aggrandizement. Isn't it a wonder that Jesus did not give them up altogether as a hopeless lot? Could any incident have grieved his sensitive soul more in that hour of its darkness and hunger for sympathy? Truly, the Man of Sorrows walked a solitary way, misunderstood of all men.

The "Sons of Thunder," John and James, with their mother, Salome, approached Jesus when he was apart from the others. They came near to him, the text says, buttonholed him, in modern parlance. The request they had to make was bad enough, but to put it forth through their mother was small and unmanly. It is not for a man's women folk to be boosting his interests so; a man must attend to his own affairs in manly fashion. The British war office, it is said, was seriously hampered during the South African war by the meddling of influential women, bent on the same purposes as Salome.

What a mistake it all was. The very proffering of the request that John and James should sit on the right and the left of the Lord in his temporal kingdom showed a total failure to appreciate what Jesus had so patiently tried to teach. John and James ought to have understood him and his mission better. Or at the least, their long association with him should have imparted to him enough of his spirit to have prevented them from making such a selfish request, with its implied unfairness to the others. They were slow-witted pupils with whom the great Teacher kept school.

"Not a square deal," would be about the present-day colloquial putting of the conduct of the family of Zebedee. The request was not even fairly proffered. They asked that whatever they might ask be granted—trying to bind the master to a course without knowledge of what it was. But Jesus was too careful to be so entrapped. He made them uncover their designs before he expressed himself. Disingenuousness found no encouragement with him.

"Where Angels Fear to Tread."

With self-restrained mildness where indignation would have been warranted, Jesus replied, "Ye know not what ye ask." Of how many present-day petitions he could say that! The child who cries for the burning lamp is no more amiss in his asking than are we older children in many of our requests of God. These brothers little understood what leadership in the spiritual kingdom meant; the price of spiritual power is such that all but the brave and the consecrated shrink from it. To stand close to Christ, which means possessing a measure of his likeness, is to have gone through him over the hard and lonely way which the world has learned to call the "Via Dolorosa."

Jauntily, because ignorantly, the two apostles asserted their ability to share the lot of Jesus, to drink of his cup, to be baptized with his baptism of sorrow and self-renunciation. Their very willingness so to declare proved their ignorance of the significance of the words which they so lightly spoke.

Suddenly the Master's thought changes. The hasty answer opens his eyes to a vision. He sees these small-minded disciples, with their petty, ignoble ambitions, transformed in the two-fold fires of the heaven-sent Spirit and of affliction. Their littleness has sloughed off; their minds have been opened; they understand in the light that streamed from the open tomb, the true character and mission of their Messiah Lord, and they are genuinely ready to share his lot. Looking forward to this, and to the sorrows that were to follow them, he sadly says, "The cup that I drink ye shall drink; and with the baptism that I am baptized withal shall ye be baptized." One of the two young men standing before him was to be the first martyr from that chosen band, and the other was to live longest, and to know the bitterness of persecution, misunderstanding, ingratitude and vain sacrifice.

Rewards for the Real

Notwithstanding this, Jesus could not—simply could not, because of his own nature, because of his loyalty to his disciples' best interest, and because of his implicit obedience to the prearranged program of the Father—grant the request. The places of power in the new kingdom were for those for whom they were prepared, and who were prepared for them. Fitness, not favoritism, wins the places in the kingdom of truth. In modern business and politics a man may be catapulted into a situation for which he has no qualifications by the friendly offices of those in power; but that is no real kindness to the person so favored. "Pull" in the long run pulls downward.

The method and the desire of these applicants for office were signs of their present disqualification. They were acting dishonorably toward their fellows, and they were adopting a course which would speedily rend any community with dissension. An eastern sage has said that if our Lord had granted the request of the brothers they soon would have been quarreling as to which of them should sit on his right hand.

Already there was a strife among the ten when they heard of the presumptuous request of their comrades—though doubtless they had been figuring on good places for themselves, every one. The disappointed office-seeker makes the most ardent disciple former. The incident of the grumbling among the other disciples is only one more, added to countless millions, illustrating the truth that self-seeking begets, instead of love and mutual helpfulness, only jealousy, enmities and suspicion.

A Lesson From the Teacher.

The patient teacher called the squabbling learners to him, and began to practice them and to attach to the incident a great teaching; it was his habit to link great truths to present facts. Gently he pointed out that they were no better than the heathen. Their present conduct was exactly that of the Gentiles.

The world's way was not to be their way, however; they were peculiar, a people set apart. The difference between the world and the church is essentially an underlying one. The two cannot be conformed, except one be transformed. The Christian may as well give up trying to dress himself by the world's mirrors; he cannot do it. The church is not to work according to the world's patterns. With all our modern talk about "progressiveness" and "adaptability" the fact remains that worldliness in a Christian is just as unchristianlike as it was when Jolu and James tried to feather their own nests in the world's way.

Here are the great words which express the fundamental platform of Jesus, without conformity to which none should call himself a regular member of his party in full standing. It one may borrow the current political figure: "Whosoever will be great among you, shall be your minister; and whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be the servant of all. For even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

That is the Master's view of the sort of life every friend of his should live. Those tremendous words need no comment. They sufficiently characterize the presumptuous ambition of John and James; they are adequate rebuke for the quarreling disciples; they arraign the pride and self-seeking of Christians and the world, and they set forth, in unmistakable terms the ideals which Jesus came to teach society and to express in his own ministry and sacrifice upon an undeserved cross.

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205 Dairy Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Face Powder in the Handkerchief

The powder puff seems to be a convenient article on milady's dresser in warm weather, and the pleasing sensation caused by its use has induced many women to add it to their toilet table. But the difficulty with the powder-applying device is that it cannot be carried around on shopping and other trips, and is thus necessarily left behind when its owner wishes for it the most. But the inventor has at last come to the rescue with a substitute, which can be carried in the pocket, and that, too, without its use being observed by anyone. Hereafter when a lady feels tired and warm and the perspiration is

standing in beads on her face, she will not only wipe the moisture off but can also follow the drying process with a dab of powder here and there to freshen her appearance and increase her comfort. This is made possible by the powder pocket in the handkerchief here illustrated. This is simply a double thickness of the linen arranged to contain a small bag of the face powder. The fabric of which the bag is formed is coarse enough to permit the powder to sift through when out of the pocket and in use. At the same time it is easily concealed in the handkerchief, and can be used in conjunction therewith even in the street car and other public places without attracting notice.

THE ESQUIMAUS' UNDERGROUND HOMES

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

In the selection of a building site the Bering Strait Esquiman chooses a bank near the shore, with a gentle slope toward the south. Here he excavates with his whalebone shovel a place ten or twelve feet square and about six feet deep. Level with the floor he digs a runnel three and one-half or four feet square out to the hillside, and here he sets up a driftwood inclosure, with an opening at the top large enough to admit one person at a time. In all the long winter months, when the snowdrifts keep the subterranean resident confined for weeks at a time, but little snow finds its way through this opening. Moreover, as the heat rises to the top, little of it escapes through the tunnel.

The room thus excavated is studded closely with driftwood, of which there is always an abundance; a rafter is placed at each corner, reaching to a square frame or skylight in the centre. This is covered with the intestines of seals or walrus, instead of glass. The spaces between the rafters are filled out with brush, whalebone, split logs or odds and ends of boards found along the beach. This thatch is covered with sod or loose ground, and the home is complete—a home warm and comfortable, and one that offers no obstruction to the almost continual north wind from January to the middle of May.

As a rule no fireplace is found in these underground dwellings. But little cooking is done. The natives live on dry fish, stored up in summer, or on raw frozen tomcods caught through the ice by the women in the winter. This, with seal oil, blubber and seal meat, constitutes the entire diet. Knives, forks and spoons are unknown. The men find an excellent substitute in their first and second fingers, which they dip into the tray of seal oil and lick with gusto. The women use three fingers, and the children all four.

For the young people of the family, or families—for they crowd into one hut as many as possibly can find sleeping room—a platform six feet long is constructed, the entire width of the room, midway between floor and ceiling. Here the boys and girls rest their limbs in months of slumber, the floor being reserved for the old folk. Upon entering the room the Esquimau carefully brushes from his clothing every particle of snow. Then, taking off his artiga, he sits nude to the waist, chatting until bedtime. Bedtime is any hour when the riders of the household feel like going to bed.

TOO MUCH TO ASK.

My rival turned the music for
My musical sweetheart;
I was, being wholly ignorant,
Compelled to stand apart.

But at the fourth unearthly screech
I started for the hall:
It's true, indeed, I stood apart, but
I could not stand at all!"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Wisely Chosen.

Mr. Short—"Can I believe it—you will really marry me?"

Miss Tall—"Yes, I always make my own dresses, and, as we are both the same height, you will come real handy when I am cutting and fitting."—New York Weekly.

Declaration of Independence in Doubt

Cleveland Leader.

Now comes a resident of Philadelphia who declares there is no evidence in support of the statement that the Liberty Bell was rung at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Probably somebody will yet discover that the Declaration of Independence was never adopted.

Salaries Two.

Detroit News.

"I see a Chicago woman thinks all married women should be given a salary by the government."

"I think it would be unjust."

"Why?"

"Don't married women get the salaries of their husbands now?"

Improvidence.

Though he hasn't a cent to his name,
He could still face his equals in life.
'Tis this adds the sting to his shame—
He has naught in the name of his wife!

—Puck.

It Evens Up.

Friend—If your washerwoman charges by the piece it must be rather expensive, high.—New York Weekly.

Young Housekeeper—Oh, no. She loses so many things that her bills are never high.—New York Weekly.

PERSONAL.

MARRY WEALTH—BEAUTY—Marriage Directory Free. Pay when married. Entirely new plan. Send no money for particulars. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 546, Tekonsha, Mich.

YOUNG WIDOW, age 28, with $10,000 lady, 21, $5,000 lady, 25, $10,000 blonde, 18, cash and beautiful farm, I see honorable husbands for these.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week 170,000

A NEW SERIAL NEARLY READY.

Today we print the closing instalment of "How Flanders Played the Game," and we believe our readers will all agree with us in saying that the story has more than surpassed the promises made for it when we announced its publication, in The Blade of February 18.

How do you like the story? Many of you will be writing to The Blade on subscription matters, or to change your address; many more will be writing to the Household and the Question Bureau, and the Farmstead. Please write your opinion of "How Flanders Played the Game," on a separate slip of paper, with your name and address, that we may know whether you like it, why you like it, and so on.

We are arranging for a new serial and hope to be able, in next week's issue, to announce its title and when we will begin publication. Did you ever stop to think what the stories printed in The Blade within one year, would cost you, if you bought them at a bookstore? They are not the trashy sort that are sold in paper covers for 25 and 50 cents. They are the kind that you pay $1.25 and $1.50 a volume. We publish four or five a year—and that means that, did you buy them, they alone would cost $5 to $7 a year. And yet you get them, and all the other good things with which every issue of The Blade is freighted, for a very small fraction of that sum. It pays to be a subscriber to The Blade!

CONTROL OF THE HOUSE.

This is the Presidential year, but there is but little doubt of its outcome. No matter whom the Democrats may nominate, the triumph of Roosevelt is certain unless there should something happen between now and the election to cause a sweeping change in popular opinion. While this is possible, it is by no means probable.

The real struggle between the parties will be for the control of the next House of Representatives. On the same day the Presidential electors are chosen, the voters of the various congressional districts of the United States will elect members of the Forty-ninth Congress. The present House contains 219 Republicans and 176 Democrats—the Republican majority being 34. Should the Democrats retain every district they now hold, they have to gain only 18 districts now Republican, to have a majority.

Fourteen of the present Republican representatives were elected by pluralities of less than a thousand and it would not require a very great change in political sentiment to give the Democrats these districts, at least. But there are fully as many districts in which the present Democratic representatives were elected by similarly narrow pluralities; and a change in public sentiment therein would enable the Republicans to wrest them from their political opponents.

It is the control of the House which will be the real objective in the campaign this year. There is no fear of the Senate. It is safe for several years to come for the Republicans. But, in every doubtful district, or one which is deemed fighting ground by the Democrats, there must be active work done by the Republicans that they may not lose a member. A Democratic House could do nothing but be an obstruction, of course, but Democracy is organized obstruction to progress, and we have a Republican president who is a progressive. His hands must be upheld by a Congress which is Republican in both branches.

THE BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE

Already the Russian reverses have startled the governments of Europe, and turned the thoughts of the leading statesmen of the countries of the continent to new diplomatic alignments. After all, is Russia but a huge fungus—immense in size, but without corresponding strength? This question means much to some of the chancelleries. The outlook is that the "balance of power" among European nations is destroyed—or will be, in case of Japan's eventual triumph over her overgrown foe.

There are alliances in Europe which involve five nations. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy form the triple alliance, which our German friends term the dreibund. France and Russia are allied. Were France to attempt war upon Germany to recover Alsace and Lorraine, lost in the Franco-Prussian war of 1871, and obtain Russian aid, the two would have to meet not only Germany, but the other two members of the triple alliance.

The Russian defeat bears hardest upon France, of course. If her ally is discredited, she stands entirely isolated in Europe, unless she can make terms with Italy and England. She has been making overtures to Italy for some time; and the visit of King Edward, and the negotiations of a treaty between England and France, settling a number of matters, have brought the two countries nearer together than they have been for many years. Meantime England, so far as the nations of continental Europe are concerned, maintains what Lord Salisbury named her "splendid isolation."

Then, too, a Japanese triumph in the war means that another world-power must be reckoned with in the ambitions of European powers to acquire territory for trade purposes in the Far East. Japan will be a factor in any future schemes for the dismemberment of China; and England stands as her next friend in Europe. There must be a recasting of alliances, to preserve the balance of power. Meanwhile, the United States holds a position apart from any and all these entanglements. All we want is the open door to trade in the Orient. We ask no advantages over any other country; but we ask also that no nation shall have any advantage over us.

A LIBEL ON CONGRESS.

The report just prepared by a docket clerk of the House of Representatives proves that the title "Do-nothing Congress," as applied by the Democrats to the session recently adjourned, is a clear case of misfit, a libel on Congress:

Between December 7 and April 29 congress was actually in session only 124 days. This is in itself an exceptional record. The LVIth congress at its long session, which ended on June 7, sat on only 139 days. In those 124 days more bills were introduced and more reports were made than at any previous session of congress. More laws, public and private, were passed than at any other session except the long session of the LIst congress, which lasted until Oct. 1. The LVIIIth congress also has the distinction of having talked less than most of its predecessors. Including a great mass of "leave to print" speeches, the debates of the session just ended cover 6,155 pages. The LVIIth congress at its long session filled 8,414 pages of The Congressional Record with debate, and the LVIth congress 7,765 pages.

Thus it appears that the LVIIIth Congress was exceptionally active and business-like. Measures of world-wide importance were passed upon, and that, too, without an unnecessary amount of discussion.

CLEVELAND REDIVIVUS.

The Rochester Post-Express maintains that Mr. Cleveland's sudden literary activity is inspired by a syndicate, of which the New York Sun is the mouthpiece, and which purposes to force the nomination of Mr. Cleveland at the St. Louis convention. Henry Watterson evinced alarm over the situation several months ago. His opinion then was that Mr. Cleveland was hankering to once more step foot in the White House, and he launched several broadsides of invective against what he conceived to be an incipient boom. But immediately following the declaration of St. Clair McKelway in favor of the Princeton man, the latter addressed a letter to the editor, emphatically declining to be considered. The language was so plain as to be unmistakable and the Brooklyn Eagle thereupon changed its course and headed Parkerward. Nearly all the Democratic organs which could be placed in the Cleveland column followed the Eagle's lead, although the Chicago Chronicle has been clinging somewhat tenaciously to the Cleveland idea.

Thus the Parker boom was launched and for a time gained such headway that his nomination seemed almost a foregone conclusion. Immediately following the New York convention it dawned on the minds of several Democratic leaders that Dave Hill was playing a very conspicuous role in the Parker show and considerable attention was paid to the master of Wolfert's Roost. Some strong hints were thrown out from New York that, in the interest of harmony, Mr. Hill should let loose and permit the Parker movement to gather all the strength it could, but Mr. Hill paid no heed. The result has been a noticeable slowing down of the Parker machine, and political prophets believe that it will never live to reach St. Louis.

It is at this juncture that the Cleveland revival manifests itself, and the fact that Mr. Cleveland himself is endeavoring to acquaint a somewhat heedless public with the facts pertaining to two of the most important acts of his administration lends color to the opinion, expressed in many quarters, that he has been induced by certain interests to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate. Many states, notably Pennsylvania, have refused to instruct their delegates and will go into the convention prepared to make a combination with the elements that appear to be the strongest. And while New York is instructed for Parker, it is quite certain that the delegates of that state, once it appears that Mr. Parker cannot land, will readily accept Mr. Cleveland as a substitute.

The Sun's part in the program is no inconsiderable one. At present, it is comparing the Cleveland and Roosevelt administrations and appears to have little difficulty in convincing itself that the Cleveland regime does not suffer by contrast. For instance, referring to the Chicago riots and President Roosevelt's settlement of the coal strike, the Sun says:

> There is on the fact of things a broad and deep difference in the methods adopted at similar conjunctures by the two chief magistrates. It is undisputed that it was without any constitutional authority, expressed or judicially held to be implied, that Mr. Roosevelt interposed in the anthracite coal strike, professedly in the interest of the community at large, but—practically if not intentionally—in the interest of strikers. It is equally indisputable that the United States supreme court has declared that Mr. Cleveland was justified in the course pursued by him in the Chicago strikes of 1894, a course based on the assumption, first, that a federal court has the right to restrain by injunction any interference on the part of rioters with interstate commerce or the carriage of the United States mails, and secondly, that if the mandate of such a court be disobeyed, it can and should be enforced by the military strength of the federal government. In a word, Mr. Cleveland acted strictly within the limits of his constitutional powers, while Mr. Roosevelt transcended them.
>
> But the Sun can claim no discovery in its diagnosis of the Chicago riots. Every reputable journal in the country and every law-abiding citizen give hearty approval to the course pursued by Mr. Cleveland in that affair. But if he is deserving of especial credit, then any executive who has taken oath to enforce the laws, should be patted on the back whenever he does his duty. He did no more. He could do no less. Any other President would have done the same under like circumstances. But the Sun errs when it refers to the Cleveland act as one that was wholly within constitutional limits, while that of President Roosevelt was a transcendency of constitutional powers. Every one knows that President Roosevelt did not transcend his powers because he did not act in his capacity as President. He issued no orders. He studied the situation and, seeing the dire calamity that would follow a continuation of the strike, he urged arbitration. He called the attention of the mine owners and employes to the fact that, in their struggle, they were forgetting the third party interested—the public—and his argument was so cogent that his plan for arbitration was accepted. He took this step because he realized that he was President, not only of the mine owners and of the strikers, but of the whole people, and it was for the public welfare that he acted. The Sun may seek to make odious comparisons till the crack of doom, but it will never convince the masses that President Roosevelt acted otherwise than for humanity.
>
> Republicans would hail with joy the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and are willing to go into the campaign on any sort of a proposition that will make the records of the two men the paramount issues.

If the Russian retreat continues the Czar will not have to go to the front. The front is rapidly coming to him.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Events have moved slowly for the past week in the Far Eastern war. According to the dispatches, the Japanese have lost a torpedo boat and had a cruiser crippled by a Russian torpedo. These are the only injuries their fleet has sustained since the war began. Perhaps the most important event of the week in the war is the destruction committed by the Russians themselves at Dalny. The first report was that they had destroyed all the costly harbor works, but later it was said that the Russians blew up the two deep-water piers that the Japanese should not use them in landing heavy snege guns. This shows that the Russians do not expect to hold Dalny, but will concentrate their force at Port Arthur. The latter place is now cut off both by land and by sea, and practically invested by the Japanese.

It develops that Gen. Kuropatkin has not so large an aggregate force as was supposed, and that it became necessary for him to withdraw the garrison at New Chwang, which will speedily be occupied by the Japanese. The second army of the latter, under Gen. Oku, is moving up the Laio Tung peninsula in the direction of Haicheng. The Russians estimate this army as 60,000 strong, and that under Gen. Kuroki at 80,000. This gives an aggregate force of 140,000, and Kuropatkin feels it necessary to withdraw in the direction of Mukden, his present base. The Japanese seem determined to offer him battle, to defeat and crush him if possible before he can receive the reinforcements now on the way, but which are delayed by the ice in Lake Baikal.

THE RED CROSS.

Miss Clara Barton has resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross, and Mrs. John A. Logan succeeds to the position. This is a proper and dignified mode of ending the dissensions which have marked Red Cross matters for the past two years. Members objected to the loose business methods in vogue, and to Miss Barton's assumption of all power and authority.

Miss Barton is an aged woman—too old to maintain the burdens of her position. She should have resigned long ago, for it has been plain that the usefulness of the Red Cross could not be maintained unless there was a complete reorganization. The public had lost confidence in the institution, because of the lack of system in conducting its finances. There were no charges, be it understood, affecting Miss Barton's official integrity. Her name will go down in American history, high on the roll of noble and self-sacrificing women. Her services began on the battlefields of the civil war, and have continued whenever pestilence, famine, flood or other disasters required prompt action and wholesale charity.

WILL BRYAN BOLT?

The indications are that the conservative element in the Democratic party will control the St. Louis convention. Whether it will be strong enough to nominate Judge Parker remains to be seen. The states of New York, Indiana and Connecticut have instructed for Parker, the three states Democrats must have to be successful in November, and these instructions will have great influence over the action of other states.

But Mr. Bryan is unalterably opposed to Parker. According to a New York dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Mr. Bryan has written letters to friends in that city in which he declares it to be his purpose to oppose Parker at St. Louis, and to continue to oppose him if nominated.

This foreshadows a bolt. If Mr. Bryan should walk out of the St. Louis gathering, he will take with him many delegates—representatives of the radical element of his party. Much of the Hearst strength is loyal to Bryan, and should Hearst "stand pat" for the nominee, many of the delegates who are pledged to him will bolt with Bryan.

If this program is carried out it means the forming of a new party which will be amalgamated with the populists, and perhaps with a large body of socialists. Of course, Democracy is doomed to defeat, bolt or no bolt. Mr. Bryan cares nothing for this; his purpose is to occupy the center of the stage, even though he is surrounded by ruins.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES THIS YEAR.

The Brooklyn Eagle is giving some sensible advice to the Democrats, apropos of the fiery outbursts of rhetoric in the house of representatives from Bourke Cockran and others. The Eagle is one of the strongest of Democratic papers, and highly esteemed in the East; but of course the Brranites hate it because it possessed too much common sense to follow them in their childish, make-believe free silver fallacy.

It tells the Democrats that in the coming Presidential campaign it is not what Mr. Roosevelt said or did or wrote before he became President that counts; that neither his acts nor words when he was assemblyman, police commissioner, civil service commissioner, assistant secretary of the navy, or Vice President, are of the slightest value in this campaign; but that the things that count are those which pertain to his course since he became President of the United States. They must find something he has done or something he has omitted to do, as President, that can be criticised legitimately. It further warns them against fighting against accomplished facts which, it says, the Democrats would be glad to claim the credit for, had they been in power.

Judging from the splurging Democratic oratory in the house of representatives, the Eagle's advice is not to be followed. There has been a vast deal of gabble in the way of carping and faultfinding, which has no weight with any intelligent voter. It may please hide-bound Democrats, but it makes no Republican converts: and the Democratic party can not hope to win unless it can bring over a goodly array of moderate Republicans to its support.

The Cleveland Leader, discussing this matter, enumerates the principal events of President Roosevelt's official course, which are legitimately issues in the campaign, as follows:

> President Roosevelt's administration and its accomplished facts—the course followed in the Philippines, the reduction of the army, the autonomy of China, the progressive increase of the navy, the reorganization of the military system, the complete independence of Cuba, the inauguration of an irrigation system by which millions of acres are to be added to our producing territory, and, finally, the recognition of the Panama republic and the acquisition of a canal zone and the first steps towards making the Trans-Isthmian Canal a reality—are open to such criticism as they deserve. It is bound to be friendly, the people being the critics, and we need not fear the arbitrament of the ballot. It is bound to be unfriendly, opposing politicians being the critics, and we need not fear the outcome of such faultfinding.

The majority of these things are accomplished facts; that is, were the Democratic party to elect its President, they could not be undone. They must stand as they are. The general issue in the campaign then is, are these things worthy of endorsement, which can only be given by Roosevelt's election; or is he to be condemned for doing them?

THE MASTERY OF THE SEA.

General Kuropatkin's much-vaunted plan of luring the Japanese far into the mountainous interior of Manchuria, and there dealing a crushing blow, sounds well, but it has the structural defect of assuming that the enemy has no plans of his own. So far the Japanese have shown masterly strategy, and it is too much to believe that they will send their first and second armies far into the interior, away from their bases of supplies on the coast.

There is no reason why they should do so. With Corea under their control, with the foe swept out of the Laio-Tung peninsula and the southern portion of Manchuria, and with Port Arthur in their hands—for sooner or later it must fall—they have in their possession all they demanded at the beginning of the war, and more. What more natural than that they shall fortify themselves along the best lines of defense, and await the Russians?

The St. Petersburg government evidently does not put much faith in Kuropatkin's plan—or at least does not believe the Japanese will follow his wishes. It is clear that victory can not perch on the Russian standards unless the mastery of the sea is wrested from the Japanese. This is clear from the announcement that the Baltic fleet will be sent to the Far East. The Russian government would not thus send her great fleet from the shores of the Baltic, leaving them defenseless in case of sudden trouble with another country, unless the fact were realized that the control of the seas in the East is vital to Russian success.

This fleet is larger than that of Japan; but it does not follow that it will be successful in defeating the latter and sweeping it from the ocean. The Japanese will have the advantage of being in close proximity to their own naval stations for repairs and coaling. The Russian vessels will have to be coaled at sea, and when they reach hostile waters will hardly be in first-class fighting trim. The hulls of the ships will be foul with barnacles, and the machinery will doubtless need repairs; but there is no naval station available for docking and repairs. And we may be very sure the watchful Japanese, relying on superior speed, will hang on the flanks of the fleet, and send their deadly little torpedo boats against the enemy's battleships at every opportunity.

Should Japan succeed in putting this fleet out of commission, Russia's sea power will be nil; for her Black Sea fleet cannot pass the Dardanelles without breaking treaty faith, and the Russ will be chary of doing that while he has his hands fully occupied with the Japanese. It may well happen that the closing campaign of the war will be decided on the sea, as its opening chapter was determined by the Japanese fleet.

STANLEY, THE EXPLORER.

Jefferson's dictum, embodied in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," is true in the broad political sense which the Sage of Monticello had in mind when he penned the words. He did not mean that all men are born with equal native ability and capacity, for that there is no such equality among men, as every-day experience demonstrates. On every hand we see examples. One man, born under a most favorable environment, makes a failure of life, or at most only a moderate success; another, whose birth was amid the most adverse circumstances, makes a name and fame for himself.

Henry M. Stanley was one of the latter. Born in Wales, he spent his first ten years in a poorhouse. Then he started out for himself as cabin-boy of a sailing vessel. At 15 he arrived in New Orleans, where he was adopted by a wealthy merchant named Stanley, whose name the boy took, dropping his real patruymic of Howlands. But his benefactor died intestate, leaving the young man penniless. He entered the Confederate army, was taken prisoner at Shiloh, but escaped by swimming the Tennessee. He went back to England, worked in a Liverpool counting-house, and then his restless disposition drove him back to America. Arriving at New York, he joined the Union navy, seeing two years' service. Finally he became a newspaper correspondent, in which vocation he won his fame.

To spend the first fifteen years of life in pauperism without parental care and training, and without education, is certainly a sad handicap to any boy. Only the possession of the most sterling qualities of head and heart, and great native force of character, can overcome the effects of such an unfavorable environment. But Stanley accomplished it. He made a name that is known the world over. He married one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of England—Miss Dorothy Tennant—whose portrait was very familiar to the American people a quarter of a century ago, through photographs of Millais' painting, "Yes or No?" representing a young lady standing at a table, holding in her hand a suitor's photograph, and the letter in which it was enclosed. He was knighted by Queen Victoria, becoming Sir Henry M. Stanley; and fortune came to him also.

His career is one that should encourage every young person of either sex. "What man has done, man may do." No matter how obscure his origin, the boy who has it in him to rise will struggle upward through the most adverse environment.

OUR TWO CONSULS TO MANCHURIA

Not long before the war began between Japan and Russia, the United States negotiated a commercial treaty with China by which Antung and Mukden were opened to the trade of the world. The signing of the treaty by China was opposed by Russian intrigue and it required strong representations by our State department direct to Russia to stop the secret working against us at Pekin. As soon as the treaty was signed, the President appointed consuls to those ports; but on the breaking out of hostilities, before they could reach their stations, Russia gave notice they would not be permitted to go during the war.

Of course the reason for Russia's opposition to the treaty is plain. While the sovereignty of Manchuria was and is in China, Russia was in actual occupation of that province. Sooner or later she hoped to bring it under her flag. Her trade policy is one of exclusion. Hence she desired no more open ports there. New Chwang and Talienwan were already open ports, and the latter was in Russia's hands by her lease of the Laio Tung peninsula for China. She made it entirely useless by building Dalny just across the bay, to which point all commerce was transferred. From the time the Russians occupied New Chwang, during the Boxer troubles, she put all kinds of difficulties in the way of foreign trade, especially that of the United States.

But the Japanese drove the Russians out of Antung a little time ago, and the Mikado's government invited the new American consul to proceed at once to his post. The announcement is also made that as soon as the Japanese occupy New Chwang and organize a civil administration, the port will be thrown open to the trade of the world. And if the Japanese campaign shall result in the taking of Mukden, no doubt the consul appointed to that port will be invited to proceed thither as speedily as possible.

There we have in actual history, the attitude of the two warring nations regarding the United States, and the other great commercial nations of the world as well. Russia stands for the exclusion of all trade except her own; Japan stands for the "open door"—the opening of all ports to the trade of the world on equal terms. And the Japanese are wise. They propose to hold under the "sunburst flag" all the territory they conquer from the white hoodoo of the north. Nothing will aid them so much in holding it as its full opening to the trade of the world. Besides, thereby they will secure the sympathy and friendship of the great commercial nations of the West.

MANUFACTURED EXPORTS GROW IN VOLUME

The revival of business which began in 1897, with the advent of a Republican national administration and the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, has been marked by a great expansion in our exports of manufactured articles. Up to that time, the vastly greater volume of exports was of raw materials—cotton, petroleum and grain being the largest items. We still send these abroad, but have added thereto an increasingly large quantity of manufactured articles. So rapidly has this trade grown that the "American industrial invasion" was and is viewed with apprehension by European manufacturers.

The figures given by the department of commerce for the nine months of the present fiscal year show a remarkably healthy growth of this class of exports. The bureau of statistics has grouped them into two classes—one showing an increase, the other a decrease. The total value of the former was $280,762,000, which is $38,418,000 in excess of the total value of the same exports for the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year. The group of articles showing a decrease aggregated $36,307,000, a loss of over $8,500,000.

The reason for this decrease is plain when we consider that the articles in this group are cotton goods, tobacco, books and maps, glass and glassware, and distilled spirits. The greater part of the decline was in the first item named—cotton goods. The high price of cotton caused this loss, and it is naturally of a temporary nature. But the heavy gains in the other class were in manufactures of iron, steel and copper, mineral oil, and agricultural implements, which shows that we are pushing our industrial rivals on their own ground.

OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

The United States established a new record on May 1 in the matter of circulation of money, both in the country and per capita, the treasury reporting a total for that date of $2,532,645,135. The estimated population being $1,637,000, the per capita would be $31.02. Ten years ago the per capita was $25.55, and 40 years ago only $19.67—showing a steady and rapid growth.

A comparison with the treasury report of April 1 shows that there has been an increase in gold coin and gold certificates, and the Philadelphia mint is making a new record daily in its work of transforming the yellow bullion into double eagles. Nearly one-half of the total money in circulation today is either in gold or gold certificates, and the nation seems to be constantly improving the quality of, as well as increasing, its circulation.

In connection with this report of the money condition, it is interesting to note that the great Panama deal was perfected without a ripple on the financial seas. At no time previous to the last decade could a transaction involving the withdrawal of so much gold from the country have been negotiated without causing the greatest concern in financial centers. The total exports of gold from April 8 to Wednesday night amounted to nearly $37,000,000, or more than double the exports in any entire month for the past eight years. It is one of the best evidences of the stability of our financial system, and the treasury department deserves great credit for the admirable way in which the deal was managed.

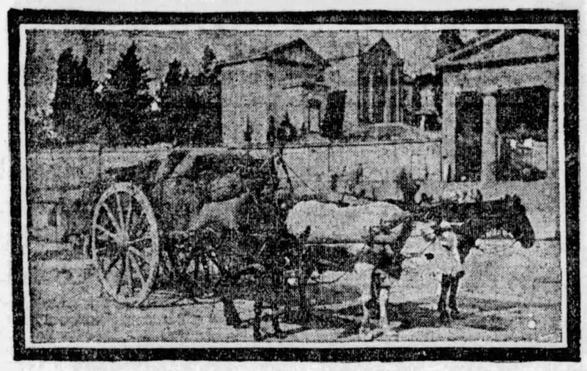
Illinois has taken kindly to Secretary Shaw's suggestion of Hitt as President Roosevelt's running mate, and when Joe Cannon was asked by Hitt if he had any objections, he wired back this laconic and Cannonic reply: "Not a d—d bit."

The Cincinnati Enquirer has figured it out that President Roosevelt is now working on velvet. Already more than half of the delegates to the national convention have been instructed to vote for him, and nearly all of those uninstructed favor his nomination.

A NEW ZEALAND "WHARE"

An exact reproduction of a New Zealand house such as is occupied by chiefs has been built on a private estate in England. It stands on the grounds of Lord Onslow, of Clandon Park. As the accompanying photograph shows, this curious structure is but one story in height. The side walls are built of wood and are six feet high, while the roof, which is thatched with native rushes, rises sharply to a height of twenty feet. It is elaborately decorated both inside and out with native carvings.

PULLED BY A HORSE, AN OX AND AN ASS



To those who are accustomed to seeing smoothly running automobile trucks carrying merchandise in New York and other large cities, the sight that is liable to greet them in Naples is unique and surprising. The photograph shows a heavily laden wagon from the country drawn by a horse, an ox and an ass. It is indeed an ill-assorted team, but each seems perfectly contented, especially the ox, despite the fact that being in the center imposes the hardest part of the work upon him. And because he is an ox he must carry a yoke. But he doesn't mind it. It would be a sorry work-a-day ox, indeed, who couldn't boast of a yoke.

HIGH PRICE OF CAMPHOR MAKES BOOM FOR MOTH BALLS

"Give me two pounds of camphor, pease," said a fair customer yesterday to the clerk in a drug store in the residential section of the city. "We always pack our winter clothes away in camphor," she continued. "It's a little more expensive, but we just can't endure the smell of those horrid moth balls."

"It is very expensive this year," agreed the clerk; "about twenty times as expensive as moth balls."

"Twenty times as expensive!" she repeated with a gasp of surprise. "Why, what does camphor sell for The last I bought cost sixty cents a pound."

"That was before the Russo-Japanese war," returned the clerk. It is selling for nearly three times that much now—10 cents an ounce straight; $1.60 per pound.

"Those horrid Russians," said the fair one. "I don't see why they couldn't let the Japs alone. I'm glad the Japs are beating them. But why does the war make the price of camphor go up? I'm sure it was the Russians." She ended with a frown and said she would have to go home and ask "mama" if she could buy camphor at $1.50 a pound.

"It's dollars to doughnuts that she'll come back for moth balls," said the druggist. "She can buy all the moth balls she wants for ten cents a pound, and they are just as effective as camphor. The majority of our customers buy moth balls when they have clothes to pack away, but many refer to them as camphor balls. There is, in fact, no more camphor in a moth ball than there is in a turnip. Moth balls are made wherever turpentine is distilled, but camphor comes from Japan and a small section of China."

The price of camphor is regulated to a certain extent by the progress of the war between Russia and Japan, and local druggists say it will go still higher. Months before war was declared the price rose steadily.

There is a great demand for camphor in the manufacture of explosives, and it stands to reason that the Japanese will do everything in their power to keep the supply at home for their own use and also to prevent their enemies from getting it.

That camphor is scarce is shown by the refusal of the wholesale companies to sell more than a limited quantity to the retail trade.

The distribution of camphor in this country is entirely in the hands of one firm in Philadelphia, which does all the refining that is done here. This firm reports that camphor will be a scarce article as long as the war keeps up, and advises the trade to restrict its use to medicinal purposes as much as possible.

When camphor comes to this country it is in white granular masses, usually with a reddish tint, and is dry to the touch. It is refined by distillation and condensation. Camphor is a vegetable product, and is obtained from a tree that grows to the height of about twenty-five feet. The bark, twigs and roots are boiled in an iron pot covered with an earthen lid lined on the inside with straw, on which the camphor condenses. It is then scraped from the straw and placed in vats to drain off the adhering oil. It is shipped to this country in tubs containing about 125 pounds, covered with matting. It has been used in Europe as a medicine since the twelfth century, but was not known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads.
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky.)
April 20, 1865.

This world is a holler sham, and I wood be satisfied ef a cataclysm okkurred this minit wich wood wipe it out completely. Ef it isn't one thing it is suthin else.

President Cleveland announst last week that wher niggers wuz in offis in the South he shood remove em if they hed bin dishonest, but he shood not appint white men in ther places, but ruther give the posishens to sich niggers ez hed demonstrated ther honesty and fitnis by supportin him.

Joe Bigler seed it afore I did, for I wuz out in the kentry when the paper come, and he immejitly went with it over to Bascom's and read it to George W. The feend remarkt to Issaker Gavitt and Deekin Program, wich wuz sittin ther, that this enunshiashun woodent affect them, ez the places they wuz after wuz filled with white men, and white men wood be appinted when they wuz removed but he continyood:

"This cooks the Parson's goose. The postoffis here is filled by a nigger, Lubbock. Lubbock hez bin honest enuff, so fur ez we kin see, but he votid fur Blane, which is prima fashe evidence that he isn't fit fur the posishen. He will be removed, ez a matter uv course, but his place will be filled, accordin to the President, with a Dimocratic nigger. Ez ther ain't but one sich, Androo Jaxon Pogram, uv course he will be the man. Deekin, I congratoolate yoo. You may never hold a Fedrel offis yoorself, but one with yoor blood in his vanes will."

The feend hed hed jist got thro with this orashun when I entered, and steppin briskly up to the bar sed "ez yoosual, G. W."

Ther wuz a coldnis in the air uv that room wich wood hev friz Bascom's best whiskey. They avertid ther heads from me ez tho I wuz a Gorgon.

"Not quite ez yoosual," wuz Bascom's chillin response. "Ther is a change taken place. Yoo will git yoor likker hereafter, commencin now, jist after yoo pay fur it."

"Pay fur it! Wat do you meen? When his Eggslency, the President, makes his appintments, and I step into Jim Lubbock's shoes, yoo will be paid."

Bascom never changed a muscle, but handed me the paper. I red the words, and overcome, fur wunst, fell faintin to the floor.

* * * * * * *

When I cum to, wich they all permittid me to do without renderin me any assistance, wut met my eyes? Joe Bigler hed gone out and found Androo Jaxon Pogram and organized him into a perceshan! He hed got a banner paintid fur him onto wich wuz inscribed:

The Kulered Democratic Party uv the Corners!—Pres. Cleveland Recognizes the Rites uv the Kulered Man—Ef One Kulered Man Goes Out Another Cums In.—Civil Servis Reform.

And he hed filled this disgustin nigger up with noo whisky, and he hed given him a bass drum, wich he pounded with one hand, firin of saloots with a revolver in the other. And in this absurd shape he paradid the streets uv the Corners, and finelly pulled up in Bascom's.

Then the iron entered my sole. Bascom, Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt helped him to git off the drum, and they sot him down, and Bascom asked him to take suthin, and remarkt to him that when he wantid anything to call for it, and that it cood stand till he got his appointment, and in the meentime to make hisself at home (and the d—d nigger did make hisself at home, fur he called fur drinks fur hisself and fur the Deekin and Issaker, and they clinked ther glasses, and then the Deekin called fur a round and then Issaker.

Ef that nigger had bin Emprer uv Rooshy he coodent hev bin treetid with more considerashun by these inconsistent men. Jist becoz a stoopid President is goin to give him a postoffis, they affiliate with him, fergettin his blood and the degredashun of his race, Bascom that he may corrall his salary, and the other two becoz he will hev the meens to pay fur ther likker.

I wooden't demean myself by drinkin with a nigger. Arid ez I wuz, I restrained myself. I wuzn't asked.

This thing is goin on to this minit. Androo Jaxon Pogram is a settin in my cheer, drinkin my whisky, or ruther the whisky that wood hev bin mine, and gittin all the credit he wants, on the strength uv the appintment he is goin to git, and the rest uv the Dimocrisy is cottonin to him. Joe Bigler, d—n him, comes and condoles with me, remarkin that no matter, I hev the conshusnis uv hevin done my dooty.

I am livin on sich chance drinks ez I kin rope out uv strangers and life with me hez becum a nitemare. The end uv it will be I shel be found ons uv these fine mornings in Seceshn Crik. Water, not whisky, will be my death. Androo Jaxon Pogram, a nigger, postmaster at the Corners and a Dimocrat in the Presidenshel chare! Chaos is come agin. Why wuzn't Hendrix made President and Cleveland Vice-President? That is a question many thousands uv Dimocrats is askin themselves.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Discouraged.)

O, Dear No.

"Is he a litterateur?"

"Oh, dear, no. Why, he's able to sell the stuff he writes."—Chicago Evening Post.

Current Events.

Negro delegates to Methodist general conference at Los Angeles protested that they were subjected to insults of hotels and restaurants.

Ernest Terah Hooley, the promoter, and Henry J. Lawson, arrested in London on charge of securing $50,000 by means of bogus mine shares.

Central Passenger Association lines vote to allow stopovers in Chicago on world's fair tickets and all other roads are expected to take similar action.

Independent telephone concerns from the Atlantic to the Pacific are to have a monster long-distance service to rival the Bell company. Standard Oil interests are furnishing the capital.

Decision of the Masters and Pilots' Association to refuse the offer of the Lake Carriers causes vesselmen to declare a finish fight against labor unions and the shipping of grain by lake from Chicago is suspended.

Members of the Methodist general conference cheer an Ohio lay delegate who predicts a conflict for supremacy between Anglo-Saxon and Slav and who expresses the hope that in the struggle England and America may stand together.

Two American lieutenants and fifteen men killed from ambush by band of Moros on island of Mindanao.

French liner La Lorraine sails from New York with $9,200,000 in gold, making it the richest cargo that ever left that port in any ship.

Boston babies given fresh air by putting them to sleep on roofs of high apartment buildings or in iron balconies far above sidewalk.

Dr. T. B. Neeley, of Philadelphia, appears to have wrested control of the Methodist general conference at Los Angeles from Dr. Buckley, of New York.

Governor Herrick orders Ohio National Guard officers court-martialed for neglect of duty in Springfield riots.

Blown against the side of a house in Paris, a descending balloon explodes, shooting flames through the windows and injuring several persons. The aeronaut escaped.

Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, is ordered to retire from his office at the end of his present term by the President, and his son is deposed from his position as superintendent of delivery.

Judge George Gray, of Delaware, is selected for president of the National Civic Federation, to succeed Senator Hanna, by the nominating committee, consisting of Bishop Potter and John Mitchell.

Great Western railroad will plant hundreds of thousands of evergreen trees to check drifting snow.

Eastern railroads made an offer to Chicago shippers to haul grain at lake rates pending settlement of strike.

Port Dalny destroyed by order of Alexieff; harbor, docks, piers, railroads and lighting plant cost Russia more than $20,000,000.

Robert R. Hitt's vice presidential boom welcomed by Washington administration as solution of factional fights in Illinois and Indiana.

Dun's weekly review of trade reports crop conditions greatly improved. Grain shipments and bank clearings and deposits are increased.

Pension Commissioner Ware has offered his resignation to President Roosevelt, and will go back to Kansas to be only a poet.

Members of the Indiana delegation to St. Louis believe that after a complimentary ballot to Parker on the first ballot, they will be free to do as they please.

Four Methodist bishops likely to be placed on the superannuated list by Los Angeles conference; eight new bishops may be chosen to replace them.

Admiral Melville, retired, returns from Europe prepared to report against the turbine engine as a propelling power for warships, declaring it to be still in the experimental stage.

James N. Abeel, convicted in New York of forging the name of Vice President Van Every, of the Western Union, to a note of introduction, is given an indeterminate sentence to the Elmira reformatory.

JAPANESE RAIN COAT.

The thatch of rice straw under which the Japanese coolie shelters himself in a rain makes him look like a straw porcupine. The coat is woven on the same principle as the thatches for roofs, except that the straws are all long. It is fastened at the neck with a straw rope, and underneath its enveloping folds the man walks abroad quite safe from rain. His big hat is often made waterproof by a lining of oiled paper that sheds every drop of water.

ENGLISH ROMAN BATHS.

The remains of the Roman city at what is now Chester, England, are most interesting in England. Every few years the collections of these relics is added to by some new discovery. In 1863, while cutting through a street, the workmen chanced upon the remains of a Roman bath of elaborate design. It was impossible to preserve the bath intact, and so the portable part of it was removed to a park near the city, where it now stands.

GREAT LITERARY LOSSES.

The burning of the Alexandrian Library was, of course, the greatest literary loss the world has ever sustained. This consisted of two large buildings, one of which was said to contain 400,000 volumes, while the other contained 200,000 volumes. The former building was accidentally burned, but the latter, after being enriched, was robbed of its valuable store of manuscripts by the Caliph Ornan, who distributed them among the furnaces of the Alexandrian baths, to be destroyed by fire. "If they agree with the Koran they are needless," he said; "if not, they are pernicious." Other great losses have been caused by the edicts of the Popes; Alexander VI ordered all books, which he considered unfriendly to the church to be destroyed, while Gregory VII burned the library of the Palatine Apollo. Mohammedans and Protestants have charges of a similar kind to answer. They destroyed writings of the monasteries, valuable illuminated manuscripts and chronicles which would have been of great value to historians, among them the lost books of Tacitus and Livy, or Varro's lives of seven hundred noted Romans.

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DESCRIPTION.

CASE—14 K. solid gold, plain, open face, 12 size.

MOVEMENT—Waltham or Elgin, 15 jeweled.

Price to Blade readers..... **$24.50**

This is certainly the BEST watch offer that has ever been made to our subscribers. This watch is a little beauty and must be seen to be appreciated. It cannot be purchased at any retail store for less than $35.00 to $40.00. This is a rare opportunity for you to obtain a watch that is a first-class timekeeper, but also one that will last you a lifetime, and one you will always be proud to wear. It is only by dealing direct with the manufacturer that we can offer this watch at the price we do. If you desire large monogram on back of watch, same will cost you $1.00 extra.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Malacca Plate Teaspoons

PRICE

One-half dozen . . 25c
One dozen 35c

These spoons are made of steel, plated with white metal, will wear for two years. They are a good, cheap spoon for kitchen and common use, picnics, camping out parties, and any occasion where one does not care to risk losing good spoons. Order a set for kitchen use and save your good spoons.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $2.50
½ doz. Dessert Spoons 1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Yards of Beautiful Pictures

We have just purchased a series of the very handsome and popular yard pictures issued by the Art Interchange. These pictures have never sold for less than 50c each. We are going to furnish them to The Blade readers at the very low price of.. **20c each**

3 for 50c —— or —— 8 for $1.00

THE LIST CONTAINS

Yard of Violets,
Yard of Bride's Roses and Violets,
Yard of Carnations,
Yard of Roses,
Yard of Chrysanthemums,
Yard of Pansies,
Yard of Sweet Peas,
Yard of Chickens.

As our supply of some of these is limited, we would advise you to order promptly. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

WATCHES

We are prepared to furnish our readers with any grade or style of watch desired. Also vest chains, neck chains, or ladies' long guard chains. Write us just what you want and we will quote you prices that will pay you to place your orders with us.

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

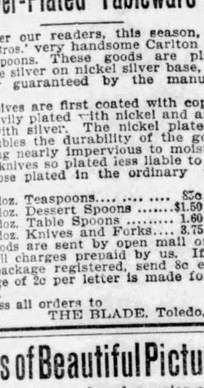
Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Childs' Dress, No. 9293.

Anticipating a very warm summer, many mothers are at present preparing



9293—Girl's Dress.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

dainty frocks for their folks to be worn in warm weather. A simple mode is shown here developed in red and white checked dimity with white lawn collar and belt. The embroidery is done in red wash silk.

The foundation is a fitted body lining that closes at the back and is cut out round at the neck. Full fronts and backs are gathered and applied to outline the yoke, blousing smartly at the waist.

A short, full skirt is gathered and attached to the lower edge of the waist part and flares stylishly at the hem, which is finished in a fine, embroidered scallop. A narrow belt conceals the joining of waist and skirt, fastening in front.

The neck is finished with a fancy collar that has deep points back and front and extends over the shoulders. The sleeves are short and quite wide, embroidered at the edge to match skirt and collar.

Dresses in this style are made of lawn, Swiss, mercerized cotton, gingham, or inexpensive silks, with contrasting material for trimming. If desired, a guimpe may be worn with this dress, the neck being low and the sleeves full enough to pass over a thin one comfortably.

To make the dress for a child of six years will require four yards of material 27 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9293, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Ladies' Fancy Waist, No. 9306.

Pale blue crepe de Chine is here combined with blue corded silk and black panne. The waist has for its foundation a glove-fitted featherboned taffeta lining that closes in the center front.

The back is plain across the shoulders and a smooth adjustment maintained under the arms. Narrow box plaits extend from shoulder to belt, tapering toward the waist and giving a becoming, long-waisted effect to the figure.

A narrow vest of black velvet is permanently attached to the right lining front and fastens invisibly on the left.

Box plaits in the full fronts correspond with those in the back. The fronts are tucked to form a pointed yoke, and the fulness below the stitching forms a blouse at the belt.

A narrow inner vest of corded silk is trimmed with tiny velvet buttons.

The velvet collar has a fancy protector of silk, the pointed ends crossing in front. One-piece sleeves are tucked at the top to form caps, below which the sleeves are

9306—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust.

very wide. The fulness at the wrist is arranged on silk wristbands, drooping gracefully at the back.

Waists in this style may be used as separate blouses, or made of the same material as the skirt. Chiffon, crepe, meteor, lansdowne, veiling, albatross or soft silks are appropriate fabrics.

To make the waist in the medium size will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with five-eighths yard of velvet and one-half yard of silk. The pattern, No. 9306, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Girls' Tucked Dress, No. 9295.

This season two shades of one color are more frequently used than striking contrast. An illustration of this is shown in the dress of pale blue albatross with dark blue trimmings.

The foundation is a fitted body lining that closes in the center back with small turquoise buttons. Three tucks extend from shoulders to belt back and front, tapering toward the waist. A plain collar completes the neck.

9295—Girls' Tucked Dress.
6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

One-piece sleeves are tucked from shoulder to elbow, the fulness below forming puffs that are gathered and attached to shallow cuffs. Dainty white embroidery edges the neck and sleeves. A belt of blue cloth is fastened at the back and has a decided point in front. Suspenders of the same are attached to the belt and pass over the shoulders. They are fastened beck and front under pointed tabs.

Plaits in the skirt are stitched flatly half way down. They are pressed to the hem, but flare smartly below the stitching, retaining their plaited folds. The skirt is attached to the lower edge of the waist portion and closes invisibly at the back.

Dresses in this style are made of flannel, challis, serge, veiling or wash fabrics, with contrasting material for trimming.

To make the dress for a girl of 8 years will require three yards of material 36 inches wide, with three-quarters yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9295, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Address as follows, including the price of the pattern ordered:

PATTERN DEPARTMENT,
THE BLADE, TOLEDO OHIO,

FUN WITH THE FIGHTERS

Kuropatkin still defies
Skrydloff thither swiftly flies,
Vladivostok warships go,
Togo blinks and lieth low.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Togo may have it figured out that if he ignores Port Arthur for awhile he may find the Russians all at a circus again the next time he comes.—Chicago News.

Who is it camps upon your trail?
Your friend, the Jap.
Who is it treading on your tail?
Your friend, the Jap.
Who makes you crazy as a loon,
Who jabs you morning, night and noon,
And who will hold Port Arthur soon?
Your friend, the Jap.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Citticus—I see that the Russian sailors who were seated at the imperial tables were overcome by the splendor of the feast.

Witticus—That's a new name for champagne.—Baltimore American.

The Russian ship turned turtle,
That is, it looped the loop.
And then, just like the turtle,
The ship was in the soup.
—Kansas City Times.

"We had a dreadful time at our house this morning," said Mr. Fidge. "Had to send for the doctor."

"What was the trouble?"

"It proved to be nothing serious. We thought our oldest boy was choking, but he was only trying to pronounce the name of a Russian battleship." — Washington Star.

"We pray and swear to thee," said one of the czar's soldiers, in responding to an address of welcome. This is just like a soldier—praying and swearing in the same breath.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Once a Russian commander was sent
On a mission of bloody intent;
His boat struck a mine—
They'll never divine
The way or the where that he went.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

If the Russian commanders going to the east are loaded down with many more images, bracelets, ikons, bouquets and patriotic addresses, it may be necessary to make a charge for excess baggage.—Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.

"Remember the Kinshiu Maru" is rather a cumbersome battle cry, but the Japanese will not fail to make the Russians understand what they mean. — Galveston News.

Survivors of the Varlag and Korietz are being hugged and kissed by the women wherever they appear in Russia. It must be pretty hard for those heroes to keep their whiskers in proper condition.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Admiral Skrydloff has not yet decided what he shall do with the Port Arthur squadron, but will probably take it out in the woods and hide it if opportunity offers.—Washington Post.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

Boys learn many things in college which can be very useful to them if they never try to use them.

You can mostly always tell when a girl is bored with you by the way she pretends to be interested in you.

A man couldn't resist going to church if the preachers denounced it the way they do Sunday saloons.

You can never make a woman see that it is better finance to earn $5 and spend $4 than to earn $10 and spend $9.

A woman gets afraid she is not a good wife unless she worries herself sick every once in so often lest her husband will break down from too close attention to his office.

HARD LUCK OF BOER GENERAL

PAUL DE JAGER.

To lose your home, fortune, position and parents in the Boer war and to come here practically without means or friends might be considered as unfortunate a series of happenings as any one would be likely to be visited with, but after being in this country three months to be arrested twice on charges of forgery and theft committed by some one else in addition is "rubbing it in" with a vengeance, in the opinion of Paul De Jager, former commandant of the Boer army.

The above describes in part Mr. Jager's experiences, all of which have taken place in the last three years. That he is a free man today is only due to the letters of credit and commendation which he luckily had in his possession when arrested in New York and which proved that instead of being a criminal he is a brave soldier.

The former commandant has left New York for St. Louis, where he will join General Cronje and several of the general's former followers. They will present scenes and occurrences which happened during the war at the Fair, and Mr. Jager hopes in this way to raise enough money to enable him to return to his native country and start life anew.

FINE WOOD SCULPTURE.

What are believed to be the finest pieces of wood carving in the United States are owned by an Italian in Baltimore. Before leaving his native country the carvings were given him by the one

who did the work—Condido Colli, one of the most noted art workers in wood in Europe, and at present professor of etching in the Academy of Arts at Vienna.

Colli is recognized as a master of his art, and the carvings referred to represent his best work. They are representations of the famous paintings by Albert Durer of an old man and old woman. Connoisseurs who have seen the paintings say that every detail has been reproduced in the wood with wonderful accuracy, although Colli used only the ordinary tools with which Italian wood carvers are familiar.

The carvings have been seen by many experts since they were brought to this country, and have become so widely known that several attempts have been made to secure them for various art galleries, and the owner has refused one offer of $1,000 for the pair.

ROOSEVELT'S PANAMA.

Omaha, Neb., May 11.—President Roosevelt's campaign Panama hat, transformed to stone, has been received here by K. E. Buckingham, the assistant general passenger agent of the Burlington railroad.

After the 1900 campaign the President's hat found its way to Burlington officials, who sent it to the mineral springs at Thermopolis, Wyo. The Panama was placed in one of the hot springs where it remained for many months, gradually receiving a heavy coat of the mineral solution in the water.

The hat has grown whiter, but its contour and the grain of the straw remain perfect. Its present weight is about 15 pounds.

WORLD'S FAIR ACCIDENT.

St. Louis, May 11.—A bar of iron fell from the top of the Ferris wheel, at the World's Fair, yesterday, striking a laborer on the head and killing him instantly. Dr. Edward Lewis responded from the emergency hospital in an ambulance, and upon arriving found the laborer dead, and refused to take the body to the hospital, suggesting that the morgue wagon be called. This angered the dead laborer's one hundred fellow workers, who insisted that the body should be taken in the ambulance. Dr. Lewis was knocked down, beaten and kicked by the crowd until it became necessary for him to be taken away as a patient in his own ambulance.

COURT-MARTIAL CALLED.

Columbus, O., May 14.—Adjutant General Critchfield this morning made public the following order creating the court-martial for the Springfield riot charges:

"A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Columbus, O., at 11 a. m., May 23, 1904, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it.

"Detailed for the court: Colonel Lloyd W. Howard, Sixth infantry, O. N. G.; Colonel Charles S. Ammel, Fourth infantry, O. N. G.; Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Weybrecht, Eighth infantry, O. N. G.; Lieutenant Colonel Lewis H. Palmer, Seventh infantry, O. N. G.; Lieutenant Colonel Bryan L. Barger, Fourth infantry, O. N. G.; Major John R. McQuigg, First Battalion Engineers; Major Harry P. Bosworth, Fifth infantry, O. N. G.; Colonel Edward Vollrath, Eighth infantry, O. N. G., judge advocate.

"A great number of officers cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

"The court is authorized to sit without regard to hours. The travel enjoined in complying with this order is necessary for the public service."

25 Pounds of Sugar Free

With following order:

10 lbs. 60c Tea..... $6.00
10 lbs. 30c Coffee..... 3.00
1 lb. fine Cocoa..... .50
1 lb. Baking Powder..... .50
$10.00

If this order does not suit assort it to suit yourself. Freight paid east of the Mississipi river. Send for price list. MERCER SUPPLY CO., 1814 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa. W. H. Randolph, Mgr.

A HUSBAND'S RIGHTS.

Columbus, O., May 11.—The supreme court has decreed that the husband is the head of the family. He may choose any reasonable place or mode of living and the wife must conform thereto. The husband may decide who shall be visitors at the home, even if the wife owns the home.

In the Erie county case of the state of Ohio against Oscar W. Green, this question was brought to the attention of no fewer than four courts.

It all grew out of a domestic quarrel. Oscar Green did not want his mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Hebblethwaite, to visit him and his wife at their home. He gave the mother-in-law notice to that effect. But Mrs. Hebblethwaite went just the same. The son-in-law met her at the door and refused to allow her to enter.

Mrs. Hebblethwaite caused the arrest of Green. He was found guilty in probate court and fined $10 and costs for assault and battery. Common pleas court affirmed the finding and circuit court reversed the action on the ground that Green was the "boss" of his "castle." The prosecutor carried the case to the supreme court, and that court says the circuit court was right.

A NEST OF CRIMINALS.

San Francisco, Cal., May 11.—A remarkable story of the criminal life of two young men of good family has been uncovered by the police in searching for the four men who held up the Southern Pacific train at Copley station on March 21, and killed Express Messenger O'Neill. The police have discovered that the leader of the gang was George Gates, 27 years old, son of a respectable mining man of Alameda. Another was Vernon Gates, George's younger brother, who is only 21; the others were James Arnett, a half-breed Mexican, and John Reid, a Swede.

For the arrest of the four rewards of $2,500 are offered. The robbers were evidently novices in the use of dynamite, as they put so much on top of the express safe that they blew all the contents out, and scattered money over several acres. The killing of the express messenger was cold-blooded.

George Gates, the leader, has a bad criminal record, though his parents did not know of his misdeeds until last week. He attended a surveying school four years ago, but left it to go into pugilism. In his first fight he was knocked out. Then he took to crime, holding up several men in this state and then engaging with Arnett in the robbery of a train at Beshoar Junction, Col.

In the camp which Gates had established near the scene of the Shasta county robbery were found a number of dime novels, with notes in Gates' handwriting, showing that he was ambitious to establish a record as a bad man.

A CARGO OF BONES.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 11.—The Italian bark Aniat Menoth arrived in port today with a cargo of bones. When the hatches were lifted and preparations made to unload the cargo the sailors had an experience that almost turned their hair white. When the sailors went below they discovered that a horde of tarantulas and centipedes were prepared to give battle.

The sailors had armed themselves with long, strong bones, and with these they sought to beat off the tarantulas and centipedes. It was a fight against too heavy odds. The foe was too numerous. As fast as one tarantula would be killed another would take its place. In the battle not a few of the seamen were nipped in the legs, and were saved from serious bites by the sea boots they wore.

Those sailors who were in the hold of the bark soon became exhausted in dealing death, and others of the crew took their places. But they could not get rid of their tenacious foes. Then the fighting sailors clambered out of the hold upon the deck, leaving the tarantulas complete victors. Some of the tarantulas tried to follow the retreating seamen, but as soon as they showed themselves above the hatches they were easily destroyed.

After the retreat of the sailors it was determined to kill the tarantulas and centipedes by fumigating the hold. This was accordingly done.

The hatches were replaced and sulphur was allowed to do its work. Later the hatches were removed and the dead insects were seen upon the top of the cargo of bones.

The voyage of the bark to this city was partly tempestuous. Soon after leaving Genoa the vessel was struck by a violent squall, which carried away her mizzentopmast, besides doing other damage to the ship.

Gerrymander Illegal.

Indianapois, Ind., May 11.—The supreme court of Indiana today held the legislative apportionment act of 1903 unconstitutional. The court directs that the election of members of the general assembly next fall be made under the act of 1897.

Fighting in Armenia.

Geneva, May 14.—The Gazette De Luasanne has received a telegram from Bittlis, Asiatic Turkey, confirming the reports of fighting between Turks and Armenians. According to these advices, 700 to 900 Armenians were killed. The locality of the field is not given, but probably was in the Sassaun district of Armenia.

FAIR CASE SETTLED.

The Wife's Family Accept a Small Share of the Estate.

New York, May 11.—By consent of the plaintiffs, the action against Mrs. Theresa Alice Oelrichs and Mrs. Virginia Vanderbilt, brought by Hannah E. Nelson, mother of Mrs. Charles T. Fair, was dismissed here yesterday by State Supreme Court Justice Bischoff. A final judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair were killed in an automobile accident in France in 1902.

In a statement, issued after the judgment had been entered, the attorneys for Mrs. Nelson and her family made it known that a settlement satisfactory to both sides had been effected. They also announced that the sum paid in final settlement would not be made public. The action was begun in February, 1903, to set aside the settlement made at San Francisco in August, 1902, between Mrs. Nelson and her family and Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, sisters of Charles L. Fair, relative to the distribution of the estates of Mr. and Mrs. Fair.

Under this settlement Mrs. Nelson received $125,000 and others of her family who were plaintiffs with her in the action, received smaller sums, varying according to their relationship, from $10,000 to $1,600.

Charles L. Fair left an estate valued at about seven millions, and it was manitained by the Nelsons that he died before his wife, to whom he had willed his entire estate in case she survived him. The plaintiffs alleged that they had been induced by fraud and misrepresentations on the part of defendants to accept the sum paid them, and that they did not learn until afterward that Mr. Fair died first. Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt maintained that Fair had survived his wife, and that under the provisions of his will the property became theirs.

During the course of the action several commissions were appointed and testimony was taken at the scene of the accident in France, in this city and in San Francisco. Much of this testimony was conflicting.

Two French witnesses, Lucien Mas, and Alfred J. Moranne, testified in this city that they saw the accident and that Mr. Fair was killed instantly, while Mrs. Fair lived several minutes. These witnesses were arrested on their return because of their testimony, and on charges of perjury were convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

In their statements the attorneys for Mrs. Nelson say they were moved to agree to settlement by the conflicting nature of the evidence in the case, the great expense of the litigation and by the fact that Mrs. Nelson is advanced in years and desired to be relieved of the strain of further fighting the case.

In accounting for the willingness of the defendants to reach a settlement the plaintiffs' attorneys say in part:

"The technical allegation of fraud in the complaint was extremely distasteful to Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt. Neither of them had taken any personal part in arranging the details of the San Francisco settlement and both had presumed that everything had been done properly and to the satisfaction of every one concerned."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, May 13.—It is safe to say that comparatively few persons who read nowadays of the Red Cross work in the Far East recall the fact that Florence Nightingale, the oldest and most famous of war nurses, is still living. The heroine of the Crimean war and the personal friend of Queen Victoria and other rulers of her day will be eighty-one years

old next Sunday. She is now a tall woman, rather stout, with gray hair and fine, open face. Although she has been a great sufferer for a number of years, she shows little trace of it. Though she receives few visitors she continues to take great interest in all matters affecting the care of the sick or wounded and those who nurse them. She has a very comfortable home on one of the best streets in the West End, but spends most of the year at the home of her sister, Lady Verney, in Buckinghamshire.

THE STORK COMING.

Rome, May 11.—The president of the house announced in the chamber of deputies today that he had received an official letter from the prefect of the oyal palace stating that Queen Helena expects to give birth to a child in September. The deputies thereupon rose from their seats, applauded and charged the president to present the congratulations of the chamber to the king and queen. There is considerable interest in the accouchement, and as their majesties have no son, it is hoped that their next child will be a boy.

THE ACRE WAR.

Rio Janeiro, May 11.—Reports from Europe received here show that the border skirmishes which have been going on between the Peruvian and Brazilian troops in the Alto-Purus and Alto-Jurua districts have been ridiculously exaggerated.

The Associated Press correspondent is authorized by the Brazilian government to say that successful negotiations for an amicable settlement between the two governments are fully expected. The departure of the Peruvian minister to Brazil was purely a personal matter and without any political significance.

MARCONI IS HERE.

New York, May 14.—Among the passengers on the Campania, which arrived today, was William Marconi, who came over with several assistants to continue his experiments at the Glace Bay station, Cape Breton. Mr. Marconi says he succeeded in maintaining constant communication with shore stations during the voyage. The success of these tests, he says, insures the publication of a daily newspaper at sea. A new set of instruments, which had been prepared especially for use in the trials made during the voyage enabled the operators, the inventor says, to communicate with the eastern shore for a distance of 1,700 miles. In the meantime, before signals with the eastern shore failed, the stations at Glace Bay on the western shore, had been picked up, and communication was continued uninterruptedly.

Powder Explosion.

Murphysboro, Ill., May 11.—Six men killed and a large number burned are the known results of an explosion of powder today in shaft No. 7 of the Big Muddy Coal and Iron Mine company at Herrin, twenty miles from here.

About 325 men were at work in the mine. A car containing 50 kegs of powder exploded. The cause of the explosion is not known.

WENTZ'S BODY FOUND.

Coroner's Jury Finds It an Accidental Death.

Bristol, Tenn., May 12.—"He came to his death by the accidental discharge of his own pistol," is the verdict of the coroner's jury which for nearly two days has been investigating the circumstances and conditions surrounding the death of Edward L. Wentz, the young millionaire, whose body was discovered decayed and unburied on a spur of Black Mountain, last Sunday afternoon. The first and second days' sessions of the investigation were held at the spot on the mountain where the body was discovered. The verdict came as a surprise in every quarter as the great majority of the people who heard the evidence and examined conditions surrounding the body as it lay on the mountain believe the case to have been suicide, while there are many others who say there is crime so deep and cunning as to make the affair more mysterious than ever.

The inquest which was adjourned at dark Tuesday was resumed yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Upon the arrival of the coroner and his jury fully two hundred people, coming, as it seemed, from every rock and crevice in the mountain side, surrounded the still roped-in section from which the body had been removed. The first step to be taken was a search in a near-by groundhog's hole for the missing right hand of the dead man believed to have been carried away by some animal. The dirt was dug away to the end of the hole and sifted through a screen in search of the missing bones and the ring worn on one of the fingers. This was without result. The jury filed into the roped enclosure and was seated in a line upon the log against which Wentz's head had rested. The coroner's secretary occupied a seat upon a stone, while large stumps afforded resting places for the two presiding coroners.

Mr. J. F. Bullitt, of Big Stone Gap, attorney for the Wentz interests in this section, conducted the examination of witnesses for the family. The first witness was David Raleigh, the youth who discovered the body. Mr. Bullitt, representing the Wentz family, said today that Dave Raleigh would certainly receive a suitable reward, but as yet the amount had not been decided upon. Regardless of the jury's verdict of accidental killing, it is certain that detectives representing the Pinkerton agency will remain in this section in connection with the case. There is little doubt that the Wentz family believe there was crime in the death. Mr. D. B. Wentz expressed himself as of the opinion that there had been an encounter before his brother was killed.

Father Thinks Son Was Murdered.

Philadelphia, May 12.—Dr. John S. Wentz, father of E. L. Wentz, who was found dead in Virginia, gave out a statement yesterday in which he expressed the conviction that his son was murdered, and when later he was acquainted with the verdict of the coroner's jury he refused to change his belief, but declined to discuss the matter further. The following is his statement:

"My son did not commit suicide. He had no reason whatever for doing such a thing. Some people would like to show that he did, in order to clear themselves of his murder, but their plan will not work. Edward did not have a revolver with him when he disappeared. All the weapons he owned have been found in his home at Big Stone Gap.

"As for the statement that he had differences with me over business matters and had given up his position, it is equally absurd. There was positively no motive whatsoever for him to take his life. He was happy and perfectly contented with his position, as far as I know. If he had decided to quit the business he had an independent fortune, which he could have lived on without work or worry."

A SINGULAR STORY.

Paris, May 11.—United States Consul General Gowdy recently received a letter from an American girl saying that she was locked up in provincial jail without any charge having been made against her. The consul general sent a representative to the jail and secured the girl's release and return to Paris. He then cabled her parents, residing in Decatur, Ga., requesting funds for her return to America. The girl related a sensational story. She claimed to have been abducted by an American seeking to marry her, and said she accompanied him on an automobile tour, was locked up in a room in a country hotel, escaped, and attempted to walk across the country, but was arrested as a wanderer by the French authorities.

Inquiries made by Mr. Gowdy's representative established the correctness of her detention at the provincial jail, but the story of her abduction was not verified, except by her statement, which has been reduced to an affidavit before the consul. The names of the parties are withheld as no legal steps have been taken against the alleged abductor, and owing to the doubtful character of some of the accusations. Pending the arrival of funds the girl is being cared for by the American Young Woman's Christian Association.

Honors to Bunau-Varilla.

Paris, May 11.—The government has made M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the first minister of Panama to the United States, an officer of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet acted in this matter on the request of foreign Minister Del Casse, and it is understood that this is expressive of the government's approval of the winding up of the Panama transfer and of M. Bunau-Varilla's services in that connection.

Killed by Peculiar Accident.

San Rafael, Cala., May 11.—Herman Oelrichs was thrown from a bicycle late this afternoon and severely injured about the head. He was riding near his country home in Ross Valley, Marin county. A large dog ran out and attacked him. He was riding quite rapidly at the time and his wheel struck the dog, throwing Oelrichs with violent force to the ground.

A FOOT RACE

Minister vs. Boy

"Facts are facts and stubborn things indeed," says a Michigan clergyman who had a memorable food experience.

"The fact is when a man gets all out of sorts physically because of a derangement of the stomach so that his heart action is bad, is very nervous owing to physical organs impaired and nothing he can eat of an ordinary kind will properly assimilate, it is time to call a halt. Such was my case two years ago last March when I commenced using Grape-Nuts according to directions and have continued their use up to the present time with the result I am in better health physically and mentally than I have been for many years, having passed by 63rd year.

"To demonstrate this fact I proposed a foot-race with my 11-year old boy who was very fleet on foot and he being barefoot imagined he could outrun his Pa, but I was besting him until a slip of my foot on a muddy place caused me to stumble and I found myself rolling in the mud in the road. I soon found my footing again undamaged and had to join in a good, hearty laugh with my wife and daughter.

"Why should I not recommend Grape-Nuts to my friends when the food has done so much for me, for I am confident that had it not been for the help this excellent food supplied I would today have been past recovery. Instead of growing old now I feel younger than I have for years with more mental strength as well as physical and can preach better sermons than ever before." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Grape-Nuts makes far healthier, keener brains. A dull worn out brain can be remade on this food. There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Trials of Motherhood

395 Broad Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 12, 1903.

I suffered for nine years with ovarian troubles making life a burden to myself as well as to my family. During that time I had two miscarriages and although we longed for a child to bless our home this seemed impossible. I had constant racking bearing-down pains in the pelvic organs and a pulling through my limbs with frequent headaches. I felt sick at my stomach and vomited frequently and no medicine helped me until I tried Wine of Cardui.

Then my general health improved, the pains gradually lessened and after 18 weeks I was well. I am now the happy mother of a boy eighteen months old and my husband joins me in sending heartfelt thanks to you for your splendid medicine.

Without, I would have been a childless, instead of a happy and well mother. Mrs. Frederick Nirdlinger

CHAPLAIN, ST. ANDREW'S ASSOCIATION.

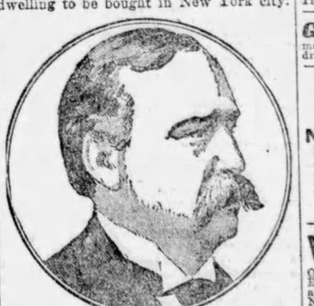
WINE of CARDUI

Wine of Cardui is the most successful menstrual regulator. By regulating menstruation, Wine of Cardui banishes inflammation from the entire female organism and the strengthened ligaments bring the organs back to their proper place. This is what Wine of Cardui did for Mrs. Nirdlinger. It banished the racking pains and burning inflammation and brought her relief. She was restored to health and strength and gives Wine of Cardui the credit of making her able to become a happy mother. This medicine equips a woman for every duty of wifehood and motherhood. There are many suffering women who think that health can never be theirs because they cannot secure the services of a great specialist, but we want to say right here that while Mrs. Nirdlinger lives in Philidelphia, a great medical center, she depended on Wine of Cardui for a cure and she was cured. This same medicine is within your reach. Will you take it?

All druggists sell $1.00 bottles Wine of Cardui.

A PRINCELY HOME.

New York, May 11.—The purchase by New York's richest bachelor, James Henry Smith, of the city house of the late William C. Whitney, has revived rumors that he is about to marry. So far as can be learned from Mr. Smith, however, the acquisition of the magnificent home at Fifth avenue and Sixty-eighth street was based upon no matrimonial intention, but was merely in accordance with his plan, long ago conceived, to house himself in the finest dwelling to be bought in New York city.



JAMES HENRY SMITH.

In the Whitney house, for which he paid more than two million dollars, he has procured what is undoubtedly one of the most aristocratic homes in the world.

But a few years ago Mr. Smith, who is generally called "Silent" Smith, was but a clerk in a broker's office. One morning he awoke to find himself the possessor of many millions left him by his uncle, a former Chicagoan, who went to London and amassed a great fortune by successful speculation.

ACQUITTED OF CHARGES.

Manila, May 11.—The trials of Dr. Dominador Gomez and Buena Ventura Kalabaza have resulted in their acquittal. Dominador Gomez, a former Spanish officer and ex-president of the Union Obrero, otherwise known as the Democratic Labor Union, were arrested in September last upon the charge of rebellion and insurrection for inciting Ladrone leaders in the province of Luzon, to take up arms against the authority of the United States. Buena Ventura Kalabaza, president of the National party, was arrested at the same time as Gomez and held to answer on similar charges of rebellion and insurrection, against the authority of the United States.

GEN. MILES TALKED.

New York, May 14.—The annual meeting of the general court of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America was held in the governor's room of the city hall here, yesterday, on the 297th anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown. Governor General Col. Ralph Earl Prime presided, and the following officers were elected: Governor general, Admiral George Dewey; deputy governor general, Edward H. Hall, of New York; chaplain general, Rev. Dr. Charles Wadsworth, of Pennsylvania; secretary general, E. A. Turrell, of New York; treasurer general, Wm. D. Miller, of New York; attorney general, W. S. Logan, of New York; genealogist general, E. E. Sill; registrar general, William Allen Marble, of New York; councillors general, John Elderkin, of New York; William Armstrong Halsey, of New Jersey, and Captain Henry Benjamin, of Tennessee.

The formal installation of officers took place just before the dinner given by the New York state society for the general court. At the dinner Governor Robert R. Roosevelt, of the state society, presided. In a brief address, Admiral Dewey said in part:

"I don't know as we have any better navy than we had before, but we have better tools than we had a few years ago. Of course, the newspapers will say we have not, but take my word for it we have the best ships and the best officers and the best men in the whole world. As to the enlisted men especially, we are getting the cream of the world, and with such men, ready and eager to fight, the other nations are going to let us alone. And in a few years to come, the American people are going to have the very best navy in the world—not for aggression, but to protect our rights."

General Miles spoke in praise of the American soldier. He said:

"It has been my privilege to see most of the armies of the world. I have studied carefully the armies of Japan and China and the soldiers of Russia, and the success in the east today of the soldiers of the mikado is due to their wonderful skill, the faithful performance of their duties and their remarkable enterprise. The Russian soldier is courageous in saying his prayers before going into battle, and the same thing may be said of the soldiers of the sultan, and I have found that on the battlefield it's the fighting and not the praying that wins.

"Of all the armies of the world ours seems to differ in that the men are serving from a principle. Ours seem to feel that they are working for a free people—a republic in which every man is a sovereign and every woman a superior of a sovereign. Our flag represents sovereignty and the freedom of manhood. It is a pleasure as well as an honor to serve under it. I know this from my forty years' experience as a soldier. In all that time there never was an hour of the day that it was not a pleasure to me to be in the service."

Another Battle.

New York, May 12.—Reports have been received that another battle over the Acre dispute has been fought in the upper Pursus Valley, says a Herald dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Col. Arujo, who started from Chandless with 220 men, attacked the Peruvians at Santa Rosa. The fight lasted 24 hours. Finally Col. Arujo had to withdraw, after losing many killed and wounded. Col. Arujo says the battle was fought under unfavorable conditions.

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HANDSOME WIDOW, VERY WEALTHY, owns beautiful home and large income, wants immediately good, honest husband. Address, ALLA, 322 Washington St., Chicago.

Slippery Elm Bark, WANTED, at Roots and Barks of all kinds. Send for our complete price list. The Powell Botanic Co., Bristol, Tenn.

GINSENG Seed and roots for sale. Booklet telling how to plant, cultivate and market Ginseng sent on receipt of 10c in stamps. Address Rising Sun Ginseng Nursery, Narrows, Ky.

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It prevents you making bad investments.
It leads you to good investments.
It's the stepping stone to a successful life.
It's mailed on request six months free.
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Why Have Piles?

Or Constipation? DR. SIMPSON'S NEW DISCOVERY will surely rid you of this disagreeable disease, and in less time than you would expect. No medicine. No surgery. It cures where all other fails. Has been thoroughly tested in the leading hospitals of the U. S. A never-failing cure for **Rectal Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Fissure, Constipation,** etc. Full particulars mailed Free. Write today. DR. SIMPSON REMEDY CO., Dept. C, QUINCY, ILL.

$40.00 A WEEK.

Reliable man or woman in each county to manage business and to exhibit, take orders, appoint agents for Harrison Wireless Oil-Gas Stoves. Wonderful invention—beats others—agents unanimously endorse it—Sells itself. Every family buys on sight. Every one needs it. Every one wants it. Every one will have it. Makes its own fuel gas from kerosene—Miniature gas works—Absolutely safe—Enormous demand—Splendid for summer cooking—Delight customers—Write them, and be convinced. Catalogue Free. Write today. World Mfg. Co., 5057 World Bld'g, Cincinnati, O.

AN EDUCATIONAL EVENT

Dedication of John Carter Brown Library, at Brown University.

Providence, R. I., May 17.—An event of world-wide interest to scholars and lovers of American history was the dedication of the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University here. Collegians and historical students and librarians from many parts of the country gathered to witness the simple but imposing exercises commemorative of the opening of the beautiful

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The first moment on waking, no matter what your mood, say to yourself: I will get all the pleasure and comfort possible out of this day, and I will do something to add to the measure of the world's happiness or well-being.

Thursday.

Do not anticipate the happiness of tomorrow, but discover it in today. Unless you are in the profound depths of some great sorrow, you will find it if you look for it.

Friday.

He who in truth trusts God cannot worry.

Saturday.

Success is the conquest of the lower and baser self, and the ability to be useful to one's fellowmen.

Sunday

He who understands his own divine nature will grow more beautiful with the passing of time, for the God within will become each year more visible.

Monday.

The really reverent soul accepts its sorrows as blessings in disguise, and he who so accepts them is beautified and glorified by them, within and without.

Tuesday.

There is nothing we cannot live down, and rise above, and overcome. There is nothing we cannot be in the way of nobility and worth.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Slogan of the Present Day

Training of the Imaging Faculty

Emily S. Bouton

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

This is the slogan of the day in everything which men or women, or even children, attempt to do. A limit of time is set for all work and for pleasure as well. We live, move and have our mental and physical being by the clock. The man who recently insisted that health could be preserved or attained by chewing the food a definite number of times and doing it so slowly as to be able to keep exact count of them, enters a protest in this way against the ordinary way of bolting what we eat.

In a recent number of The Outlook the universal haste of the American people is declared to be absolutely destructive of fine manners and the writer is right. Watch a crowd getting into the street cars after some public entertainment. Presumably it is made up of those who are familiar with the courtesies of social life, but the pushing and jostling are often enough to make one wish for the solitudes of the wilderness. It is not, perhaps, intentional rudeness unless the product of a selfishness which desires the best places may be thus classified. Often it is simply the feeling of hurry which has come to be a part of the national nature, that sends people flying over car tracks at the risk of life and limb, and renders them utterly oblivious of the presence of others whom they elbow out of the way remorselessly.

The pusher is not, however, always the one who gets the best place by his hurry and lack of courtesy. I remember once in Boston being the guest over night of a woman who lived in one of the pretty suburbs. Going to the city in the morning we were compelled to ride a short distance by car, then by boat, and again by car, in order to reach our destination. In making these changes not once did she exhibit a trace of hurry, but a little apart, following the jostling crowd, we calmly pursued our way and were always in time and comfortable. Watching my hostess curiously as she walked serenely and tranquilly on, I made sure that here was the secret of the power and influence which she exerted, not only in Boston, but elsewhere. She had become by training thoroughly self-poised. Not that she did not appreciate the value of time. No one could put more effective work in a day than she, and yet, as I was told, she never appeared to hurry. Calm, gracious, and always courteous, her very presence was, in one sense of the word, a benediction. I learned a lesson from her that day which has been of permanent value.

Self-poise is one of the most potent factors in winning success. The man or woman who has the hurrying habit can never reach the highest accomplishment. They are constantly in a state of tension that prevents the best effort of which they are capable. These truths cannot be repeated too often, nor be too strongly impressed upon our consciousness. Always doing things in the right time will help to bring that mental condition which precludes hurry. A calm equipoise will become, as Annie Payson Call puts it, "a matter of course." Wisdom and foresight are products of such an acquirement which is thus worth striving for.

The writer to whom I referred in the beginning says:

"If we are to have any fine civilization in this country, good manners must be drilled into the children."

This is going to the root of the whole matter. He proposes that the teachers all over the country shall organize in the schools what he names Leagues for Courtesy. These would be voluntary associations of boys and girls, "for the purpose of advancing the standards of manners and of developing those instincts of courtesy, kindness and helpfulness which are characteristic of the American in all parts of the country."

This is an excellent suggestion. There should, however, in the forming of these associations, be an understanding that to reach the finer attitude toward one another, a habit of self-control must be the basis of action. Not enough training is given in this direction in a scientific way. Children are supposed, for instance, to be taught that it is wrong to get angry, and that they are liable to do something which they will afterward regret if they give away to passion. They are not made to see, however, that it has a reactionary effect upon themselves, and will prove a source of mental and moral, as well as physical, weakness unless brought under the dominion of the mind.

The time is coming when this kind of training will be as essential a part of the education as the learning to read and write, and it will be a definite and most important part of the work of the school room. The changing attitude of the world toward thought-forces with the growing understanding of their shaping power, the wonderful experiments of such men as Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, the increasing clearness of the perception that it is the spiritual which is the Real in life—these are what are bringing this to pass. And I am glad to say that in one school building at least in Toledo, moral education upon a scientific basis is being carried forward prosperously.

It is easy to see how, under these influences, such associations as were mentioned might be made of infinite more moment to the young than the forming of fine manners, important as they are as an expression of inner kindliness and a recognition of what makes for good comradeship. It means for them besides the building of character, "a well rounded and harmonious growth," that will insure a splendid future of usefulness.

One faculty exists which has much to do with the success and happiness of life, but to which only a small degree of attention is given. I refer to what may be called the imaging faculty, the making of mental pictures that have more or less power in forming conditions. Concerning this Henry Wood says:

When a positive ideal or mental picture can be formed which, for the time being at least, takes possession of the consciousness, we find that it rules out or displaces its opposites, or negatives. This determinate ideal, faith, fear, or whatever it be tends to outward articulation. 'The word is made flesh' and 'as is the inner so is the outer.'

Now, if this be true, and it is proven every day so plainly that he who runs may read if he knows how, the training of this faculty is a most important part of the education. The positive states of consciousness brought by dwelling in thought upon the pictures of health, harmony, love, courage and hope, imaged persistently, must finally bring corresponding states of health and happiness. This possibility is worth looking into either with or without faith in attainment. The fact that so many believe and act upon this belief with results satisfactory to themselves, puts it beyond condemnation as food only for the weak and credulous, and gives it the dignity of a possible universal truth, which, when generally accepted, means much for the future of humanity, as it does now for the individual to whom it has ceased to be a doubtful question.

The Cozy Corner

It is with a feeling of sadness that the editor of the Cozy Corner has today to announce to the readers that another of our valued contributors has been called to his heavenly home where he will meet the wife of his youth to whose memory he has been faithful during the many years of his long and useful life.

He who has been known to us as "Jeffry," was born December 12, 1812, and passed away April 14, 1902. A note from his son informs us that the following letter to the Cozy Corner, was written during the intervals of pain from which he suffered much, during his last illness, and it was for us that his last literary work was done:

I have been a quiet, attentive listener of the Cozy Corner for some time; the last time I spoke in open meeting, the Cozy Corner members were invited to hold a grand reunion when each one was requested to state where his home was located, with a brief outline of his biography.

Among other things I spoke of the long, pleasant courtship I enjoyed for sixty years with the girl I loved best. During those years she was ever dear to my heart, as the light of my eyes: ever ready to meet me pleasantly when I would return from my daily tasks in the shop, or field. Death finally ended this courtship, took away the best friend I ever had in all the world, and left me a sad, lonely old man.

I still have kind and sympathetic friends and neighbors, but no human being on the face of the earth can relieve the sorrow of my heart. I will ever revere her memory while life and consciousness remain. I have passed the ninety-first milestone in my journey of life; natural laws are inexorable, so I shall not be here long to mourn. Kind friends will, ere long, lay my body down in its last resting place by hers, and the places that knew us here, will know us no more forever. Whatever time I remain here, I will try to conduct myself so that the world will be—at least—none the worse for my existence.

There were two of the Merry-Go-Round girls who pronounced quite a eulogy on the old man for having been ever faithful and true to his marriage vows; for this I thank them, and when they marry, as I suppose they sometime will (girls mostly do) I hope they will find nice, sober, industrious, kind-hearted companions who will keep courting them as long as they live.—"Jeffry."

A CORRECTION

Dear friends, will you admit me to a seat in your Cozy Corner? I will promise not to stay very long—this time, and will be as quiet as a mouse.

I like to read all parts of The Blade, but especially the letters in the Cozy Corner, and after reading that from "Uncle Joseph," I wondered if he makes as good use of his time as did that prisoner of Madrid. If he does, I think he will find that the "prisoner" made some little mistakes. For instance, he said that the words "girl and boy" were found only once in the Bible, whereas the word "boy" is found three times and "girl" twice. Now, "Uncle Joseph," don't take the "prisoner's" work, nor mine, but read for yourself in Joel 3-3; Genesis 25-27 and Zechariah 8-5.

I would like to remain in this warm, cozy corner longer, as it is so cold and chilly outside, but as I promised not to stay, I must say good-bye.—"Tina."

NOTHER CORRECTION.

In the space devoted to the Cozy Corner in The Blade of April 21st, under the head of "Well Spent Time," you—or your correspondent—commends the use of time made by a certain prisoner and mention some of the facts he learned in studying the Bible.

I wish to make a few corrections; in regard to the word "reverence," I found this word five times in my Bible; in the Psalms, Matthew, Mark, Luke and Hebrews. The reference to Psalm 11-9 is also incorrect, there being but seven verses in this chapter. This for correct information.—W. H. Greenawalt, Indiana.

It is hardly safe for any person to make a wrong statement of Bible facts in The Blade as our wide-awake, studious readers are sure to detect it at once. "Uncle Joseph" probably gave the quotation as he found it in some paper. If it sets people to reading their Bibles, it will have accomplished some good.

The editor would like to have the opinions of her readers as to the relative merits of the two chapters of the serial given—that is the two, "4th" chapters. These were sent by different persons each in her own style and giving her ideas of the situation, and it will be of interest to know which was the more popular, and why, with those who have read both. And we shall be glad to have another new chapter soon.

Here, There, Everywhere.

To relieve a broad expanse of green lawn, or for a border to a foliage bed, there is nothing better than a hedge of Salvia. Sow the seed in a light, sandy soil and when the plants appear, thin them out till eighteen inches apart. These will grow in a compact bush from two to three feet high, and will be a mass of the most vivid red from July to October. A sprinkling of bone dust around the roots when the buds begin to appear will increase the vividness of the color.

When washing mirrors or windows, if a thin, cold starch is used in the place of clear water, allowed to dry and then rubbed off with a chamois, or a cloth that will leave no lint, the result in the way of cleanliness and polish will be found very greatly increased, more than if the glass is washed in any other way.

Two large potatoes grated and added to a quart of cold water, and allowed to stand for several hours before the water is strained off, will make a better washing preparation for cleaning woolen goods or light colored fabrics than ammonia water or the finest soap.

It is said that butter applied immediately to a bruise will soon remove soreness and prevent discoloration. If the skin is broken, the butter will cause the wound to smart, but will do no harm. Do not attempt to rub it in, simply apply over the entire surface that is injured.

A man wears his wedding ring on the third finger of his left hand, and it may be given him by the bride, or he may purchase it himself. The rings are exchanged during the ceremony. All the marking usually placed in a wedding ring is the initials of both parties with the date of the wedding. If one prefers, a word or motto may be engraved inside.

In marking table linen, or gifts to a bride, the initials, or monogram of her maiden name should be used instead of her husband's name.

Many correspondents have written to The Blade to ask if they could make poultry raising profitable. That some women do is shown by a letter received from a "Single Woman," living in Michigan, who writes that she commenced this work five years ago, as a means of earning a living. She began with twenty-five common hens and as she prospered she replaced these with White Wyandots. She took all of the care of the fowls herself and at the end of her fifth year of experiment she had sold in six months $84 worth of eggs and chickens, her expenses for the same time being $52, leaving her a balance of $232.

In addition to the money she gained in health and strength what she had lost in her fifteen previous years of teaching school, which was her first reason for trying the chicken experiment.

Whether all women could succeed as well depends much upon the perseverance and application of the woman, and her nearness to a good market; these things arranged, there will always be a demand in excess of the supply of eggs and chickens.

If any man—or woman—advertises that he or she will give employment that will net you a great deal of money, for a little or no investment, providing you will write to him, or her, don't you believe it, nor send the small sum required as an "earnest of your sincerity," until you have written and found out exactly what is required of you. There are thousands of such advertisements sent out, all of which, it will be found upon examination, have some condition attached which practically invalidates them. In this world one must not expect to get something for nothing, and it stands to reason that if these offers were genuine, the originators would not be obliged to advertise beyond their own city or town to gain all the help they need.

Do not wear a pair of light-colored low shoes on the street on a muddy day; if you do, every man you meet may think you have a pretty foot, but a shallow brain.

If you will make yourself look lop-sided in the face by wearing an immense "drape" of hair hanging down over one eye, do not feel hurt if someone—yes, many a one—thinks you must have a lack of good sense, or good taste. These extreme fashions may be becoming to a few faces, but unless yours is one of the few, do not follow such fads.

If you have a clean grass plot, you do not need "stretchers" whereon to dry your lace curtains. Spread them, when washed, on the grass and fasten them down with non-rust hairpins, placing a pin in each scallop and at the corners. They will dry in a hot day in half an hour, and be perfectly straight.

Curtains that are very fine, or much worn, should be placed in a pillow-case when washed to prevent them from tearing.

The Cook Says---

That some of the recipes given as being economical, and suitable for young housekeepers who have to make a limited income cover their expenses, are—well, very foolish. For instance: A recent issue of a magazine that purports to give each week "reliable recipes" has this: "High prices have brought to the front some humble desserts which, while very cheap, will answer quite well for the table of the economical housewife." Thereupon the writer of the article proceeds to give a recipe for a sweet-potato pie made with plenty of eggs, sugar, milk and spices and using sweet potatoes, grated, instead of pumpkin.

The experience of The Blade Cook has been that canned pumpkin was much cheaper in the winter than sweet potatoes, and that the expense of the pie was usually found in the eggs, sugar and milk.

When Melons Come.

Peel and remove the seeds from a good sized watermelon, slice and place in an earthern dish with a pound of sugar for a large melon—less for a smaller one. Place on the back of the range and let it cook very gently until the fruit is soft. Add one-fourth box of gelatine that has been softened in half a cupful of cold water. Stir the mixture thoroughly, then strain through a sieve, and when cool beat in one quart of whipped cream. Set on the ice for an hour, and serve very cold.

Mrs. Ella G. asks for a recipe for Nesslerode Pudding.

Shell one pint of chestnuts, remove the brown skin, cover with boiling water and let them boil for twenty minutes, then press them through a collander. Shell, blanch and pound one pint of almonds; cut one pound of candied fruit in small pieces and chop fine one pineapple.

Dissolve one pint of sugar in one pint of water and let it boil fifteen minutes; beat the yolks of six eggs till thick, and stir them into the boiling syrup. Remove from the fire, beat with a wire spoon until cold (placing the dish containing the mixture into a pan of broken ice, or very cold water, will expedite this process). When cold add the fruit, nutmeats, one pint of cream and one spoonful of vanilla. Mix well, turn into the freezer and, when frozen, turn out the water, repack with ice and salt, cover with a heavy blanket or piece of carpet, and set away for four or five hours to ripen. This quantity will serve fifteen persons very liberally.

There is nothing cheap about this pudding, but it is the very queen of all puddings when properly made.

THE CHILDREN OF HOLLAND.

The children of Holland, that queerest of places,
Are healthy and happy, with bright little faces.

You'll hear them go clattering down on the street
With queer-looking, quaint wooden shoes on their feet.

These children are kept just as neat as a pin,
For dirt is considered in Holland a sin.

They play hide-and-seek, fly kites in the air—
No happier children you'll find anywhere.

Up and down, by the dikes, they will skate like the wind;
In games and amusements they're never behind.

They've dolls, tops and marbles, and all sorts of toys,
And the girls are as sturdy and gay as the boys.

They keep at their tasks till the work is all done;
Then they sport and they frolic in jolliest fun.

What matter Dutch costumes or Yankee togs, pray,
When young lads and lassies are ready for play?

—St. Nicholas.

MAHAILY JANE'S HALF-HOLIDAY

Mahaily Jane was having a half holiday from her work at the Great House, and ought to have been enjoying it; but she wasn't, not at all, though she had been looking forward to it for a fortnight.

Things are that way sometimes with the very whitest little girls, and Mahaily—well, Mahaily Jane was a black little girl.

But that fact was not what made her

It Made Cross Little Mahaily Almost Smile.

unhappy and spoiled her holiday; no, could you have seen her on other days when she laughed and showed her sparkling white teeth, you would have said Mahaily Jane was the gayest little girl in the world, black or white.

Mahaily Jane herself had no idea of what was clouding her holiday—but I know all about it. The day before, the cook up at the Great House had scorched a big loaf of plum cake, and she had bestowed it on little Mahaily Jane; and little Mahaily Jane had taken it to bed with her at night and eaten every crumb of it, burnt crust and all.

That was why a little girl, with lagging steps, had arrived at Gran'mammy's cabin, down at the "branch," in a very cross, sullen state of mind to spend her half holiday.

Gran'mammy beamed with love and joy at seeing her grandchild, but little Mahaily Jane, she just said "howdy?" and sat down and kicked her heels against the rungs of her chair. Gran'mammy was full of plans to entertain her; but Mahaily Jane would n't look at the new chickens, nor go out and try to find the beautiful peacock feathers that were sometimes lying about in the grove, nor down to the "branch" after smooth pebbles.

Little Mahaily Jane could see no holiday "entertainment" in any of Gran'mammy's plans. She said her stomach ached, and Gran'mammy gave her some peppermint and had her lie down on the big plump patchwork bed. But Mahaily Jane didn't stay there many minutes; she got up and sat in her chair again, and kicked her heels, and looked unhappy and wouldn't talk. Every time, all the afternoon when Gran'mammy spoke to her, she said, "Lemme lone! my stomach aches!"

Poor Gran'mammy kept on ironing, but now and then she cast a glance at her grandchild, and by and by she could see that the little stomach was not aching quite so hard, and then, presently, all at once Mahaily tied on her sunbonnet as if she were going home.

"Yo' needn't git no supper," she said. "I don' wan' any!"

"No," said Bars'mammy. "Cose not. Dis ain' no visit."

"Cose tain' no visit!" said little Mahaily, ready to cry.

At that moment the call of a frog rose from the swamp near the cabin.

"Dar," said Gran'mammy, "yo' des lissun to dat! I spec Mister Snake has started out for his supper!"

Little Mahaily knew a story was coming but she felt too cross to notice it. She sat a-listening and wondering in her mind what Mister Snake's supper had to do with the frog.

However, Gran'mammy crooned out the old negro-cabin verse:

"Snake baked a hoe-cake,
Set de Frog to mind it,
Frog drop a-noddin',
Lizard come an' find it."

Mahaily Jane cast a shy sidewise glance at Gran-mammy—she knew that old jingle well.

"Snake been hungry ever since he los' dat hoe-cake," Mahaily's Gran'mammy went on; "an' mor'n dat, he spec Frog to pay for losin' dat hoe-cake by he noddin'. So Snake he try ever since to catch an' eat ever Frog he see! He start Frog a-runnin' in de swamp out dar, an' Frog he makin' for de deep water fas' he can, an' jes' a-hollerin' an' a hollerin':

"'Quit! Quit! Quit! Quit! Quit! Quit!'"

Gran'mammy gave such a good imitation of the frog's scared notes that it made cross little Mahaily almost smile.

"Frog, he'll get to de water safe and soun'," said Gran'mammy. "Dar he'll jine his fellers where dey all set on logs a-singin' 'bout dey gwine have comp'ny, fine comp'ny! Frog ask what comp'ny. Den dey all tell him:

"'President! President! President!'"

You would have thought that big bull-frogs were talking deep in their throats, outside under Gran'mammy's cabin window.

"Den," said Gran'mammy, "dey all ask what such fine comp'ny wants to eat, an' de Lady Frogs all takes up de word:

"'Fried bacon! Fried bacon! Fried bacon!'"

"Den," said Gran'mammy, appearing as if she didn't know that her grandchild had smiled and taken off her bonnet, "dey wants ter know how many hosses pull de President's carriage dar. An' de bull-frogs dey answer agin:

"'Ten! Ten! Ten!'"

Little Mahaily laughed and laughed for

Mahaily Was Obliged to Laugh.

could, but you wouldn't!

Little Mahaily Jane nearly fell to pieces laughing because Gran'mammy kept time so exactly with the frogs out in the twilight swamps. But she was as good as her word. Full of fun she set off for the Great House through the open woods; and all the way she heard her kind old Gran'mammy singing the ancient sleep song of the pickaninnies:

"Mo' rain! Mo' rain!
Lil'l frog sing again—
Mo' rain! Mo' rain!"

"Knee-deep! Knee-deep!
Big frog sing and sleep—
"Knee-deep! Knee-deep!"

"Wade in! Wade in!
Fer day is a-fadin'—
"Wade in! Wade in!"

"Fried bacon! Fried bacon! Fried bacon!"

"Mo' rain! Mo' rain!
Lil'l frog sing again—
Mo' rain! Mo' rain!"

"Knee-deep! Knee-deep!
Big frog soun' sleep—
"Knee-deep! Knee-deep!"

Little Mahaily Jane had had her half-holiday after all.—Martha Young in Little Folks.

THE TOLEDO NEWSBOYS' LEAGUE

JOHN E. GUNCKEL.

The Founder of the Toledo Newsboys' League, and Some of His Boys.

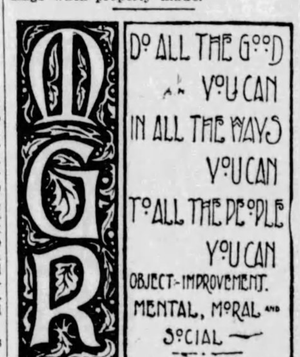
The Toledo Newsboys' association was started ten years ago, by selecting the poorest and most degraded-looking newsboys, numbering about one hundred. To gain and retain the confidence of the street boys was the problem, and it was successfully accomplished through personal interest and sincere kindly recognition of all boys whenever met; "swell Christmas dinners;" free entertainments; keeping in close touch with the "leaders of the gangs"—the bosses of the street; assisting the deserving poor, the needy; encouraging good deeds, rewarding honest acts; selecting for officers the boys who were recognized leaders, giving them the authority to correct all evil acts, impressing upon them that "the success of the association depends entirely upon your work."

Experience soon developed the fact that boys could govern themselves, could bring bad boys back into the path of honesty. In fact, they proved better managers than many men have done under the same circumstances. No boy is eligible to membership unless he works, or begins to work, and remaintimes for thirty days if a seller or bootblack, and ninety days if a carrier. He must help himself that he may learn self-dependence. He must do nothing that will cause pain or unhappiness to others. He must be courteous to all, learn to serve rather than be served. Boys who were generally considered bad, accused of stealing, lying, swearing and prided themselves on belonging to a "tough gang," always received personal attention by the president, and, at the same time, were "covered" by the committees appointed for that purpose. They were given the best seats at a dinner table, front rows at the theatres and all entertainments, and first served when possible; in short, the suspected boy was always placed in a favored position, and he quickly, without a single exception, appreciated the recognition, and proved to be the best and most energetic boy, the best money-maker and truest friend.

Frequently a boy who was reported unusually bad was given an office and sent out on a mission of correcting some other boy for doing exactly what needed correction in him. When the managers were satisfied that the method was successful, the association was enlarged by taking in carriers from the outskirts of the city. Gentlemen were selected by the boys to act as trustees and manage the financial interests.

After ten years' work, today there are 2,097 newsboys. This number being large for effective work, the association has been divided into the Central, and five auxiliaries—North, South, East, West, and Sellers and Bootblacks. The president over all is chosen by the boys from the trustees, the latter comprising representative men from newspapers and the Toledo Traveling Men's Association, eight in all. The Central association and the auxiliaries are officered by sixty-six boys. To these boys belong the entire credit of making the association known for doing good work all over the United States, and for establishing what, perhaps, no other city has, a successful, self-governing organization for doing good among the street boys.

This account is a part of Mr. Gunckel's own story, published in the magazine, The World Today. Mr. Gunckel was the founder of the league and has been, during its existence, untiring in his zeal and endeavors for its success and interests. Many of "his boys" have grown into useful citizens and hold lucrative positions. His influence is strong and far-reaching, and so much is he respected that when any newsboy is misbehaving, he becomes quiet and well-conducted if he is warned by the, to him, magic words, "I'll tell Mr. Gunckel."



Again our "Pennsylvania Lass" makes us a brief visit:

The letter of "Indiana Wabash" brings before me our own experience with water this spring. Our little river outdid itself in furnishing us with water. All along the banks there was much damage done, but most fortunately, no lives were lost.

As we watched the water flowing past our door, while we were safely perched up on our high bank, we said so many times—"God pity the poor folks down the river," and waited eagerly for the papers to tell us how the people at Pittsburg and other places farther down were faring. We then—if never before—realized that while fire and water are most valuable to us when under control, they are terrible when they become our masters.

"Bachelor Girl," you call school teachers a "long suffering class of morta's," and yet can you not agree with me that theirs is one of the noblest of occupations? I was once a teacher and often think of those days, and of the many opportunities for doing good and helping others that came to me, as to every teacher There, if anywhere, can one find abundant opportunity for practicing our M. G. R. motto.

Thank you, "Mountain Girl," for your words of praise; I'll try to be more deserving of them in the future. Did I not see a letter from another "Pennamite?" Why not more of us write, and write oftener?—"Pennsylvania Lass."

Here I am again, this time bringing my name and address which I was so careless as to forget the last time, and promising to be more careful in the future in keeping all the rules of the M. G. R.

Why don't some of the M. G. R.'s—"Oregon Bach," for instance—send their photographs to The Blade? I am sure they would be appreciated.

I hereby extend an invitation to the M. G. R.'s to visit me in my little home in East Tennessee and will give to all who come a hearty welcome and as good a time as possible. Last I am taking too much time for a first call, I will step aside and make room for those who are waiting to speak a word.—"Tennessee Violet."

Miss Prudence would like to know how it happened that "Violet" has failed to see the very excellent picture of "Oregon Bach" that appeared in a recent number of The Blade. It was large enough, certainly—like the original—to be visible to the eye of even the most modest violet.

"We are always glad to give the pictures of our girls and boys when they will send a photograph large enough to be reproduced.

Another friend from Indiana asks admission, and is informed that we are always glad to admit members from the Hoosier state, as the "samples" we have had are excellent.

"I have passed by the M. G. R. club rooms in The Blade, for a long time and now have decided that I would like the privilege of spending an occasional evening with you as a member. If I am accepted, I will write you about my home, where. Like "Oregon Bach," I live alone. —"Garl." Indiana.

The older members—counting by date of membership—will rejoice to hear once again from "Bonnie Burnie," or as she now is—"Bonnie Truth-Seeker." Miss Prudence gives her a hearty welcome home, and hopes she will in future be able to remember us more frequently, and that she will make good all the promises of the personal note enclosed with this M. G. R. letter.

This balmy April morning I seek the pleasure and hospitality which your cozy room, with its cheerful company, always affords. Old King Winter seemed never before so loth to give up his place to gentle Spring as this year, but by patient, persistent wooing, Spring has conquered and is with us at last. I am sure Spring is a woman.

With "Truth Seeker" and our two-years-old hopeful, I am now down near the beautiful Ozarks in Southwest Missouri, where we are enjoying ourselves immensely. During the past six weeks I have undergone a painful experience, and one that seems hardly possible to a M. G. R., so I must "'fess up" to Miss Prudence.

In traveling a distance of 4,000 miles, I wore my M. G. R. badge in a very conspicuous place, hoping it would be the means of bringing about a meeting with some of my "sistern and brethren" of our society. But, would you believe it, not once did that poor, lonesome badge meet one of its kind!

Several persons asked the meaning of the letters on it, and I smilingly gave each inquirer a lengthy description and history of the organization for which the letters stood. At last, when one inquisitive old lady asked me "what society M. C. R." was, and "did I belong to it?" I told her with my blandest smile that M. C. R. stood for Michigan Central Railroad, and that I was an employe of the company.

As I am not addicted to telling fibs, you can imagine how painful it was for me to do this, and how my conscience has troubled me since, hence this confession.—"Bonnie Truth Seeker."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR APRIL.

New Work.....Hawkeye.
Solutions.. ....Pauline.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Cambusnethan, Scotland, in 1794. He received the first part of his education in Glasgow, and afterward in Oxford, where he took first-class honors in 1813. In 1816 he became an advocate at the Scotch bar. The bent of his mind, however, was more towards literature than law, and for many years he was one of the chief supporters of Blackwood's Magazine. Here he began to exhibit a sharp and bitter wit, that made him the terror of his enemies. In this connection, also, he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, whose eldest daughter he married in 1820. He wrote numerous works of fiction and a life of his father-in-law. In 1843 he was appointed auditor to the Duchy of Cornwall, with a salary of £600 a year. He died November 25, 1854, being survived only by one daughter, the last descendant of Sir Walter Scott, who inherited Abbotsford on her father's death.

CLEO DAVIS.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A, B and C start from the same point at the same time, to travel 100 miles. A travels 5 miles an hour; B travels 3 miles an hour; C drives 10 miles an hour. At what point must C turn back to get B in his buggy, and all arrive at the journey's end at the same time?

CHAS. BUCHANAN.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—A lake.
2.—One of the United States.
3.—That which is proper; correct.
4.—An ancient state.
5.—Knowledge.
6.—Dregs.

Primals and finals give the names of two American authors.

W. C. MOLLETT.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters. My 6, 2, 13 and 4 are part of a ship; my 3, 8, 12, 14 and 5 are a cartilaginous fish; my 7, 11 and 15 is fear or veneration; my 1, 13, 10, 4 and 9 is celerity of motion. My whole is a family proverb.

METTA.

5.—QUERY.

What and where is the oldest city in the world?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"It is very well to be pleasant.
When life goes along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who will smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

PAULINE.

Answers to Puzzles of May 5.

1.—Mark Akenside.
2.—Jonah in the whale's interior.
3.—19. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming half-square: Ahasa, Hall, Ill, Al, M.
5.—Robert Boyle is called the "Father of Modern Chemistry," because of his efforts to free it from the trammels of Alchemy and make it a true science.
6.—John G. Whittier wrote:
"A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth
Were there no children to begin it."

Chat.

The solution sent by Metta to her problem answered today is this:

13 horses at $12 each cost $156; $4,836 minus $156 equals $4,800; $4,800 minus $2,850 equals $1,950; $1,950 divided by 13 equals $150; $2,850 divided by $150 equals 19.

Hawkeye, J. W. Heal, Geo. Holbrook, S. M. Dowden, Pauline and L. W. C. "toed the mark" in the 'Cademy this morning.

Hawkeye, that was a very good lesson, and a very gratifying sentiment you expressed in regard to the Column and Schoolmistress.

Geo. Holbrook, perhaps the solution to the kite and tree problem, given in Chat April 28, has made it seem less "absurd" to you.

S. M. Dowden, your solution was quite correct. Please come again.

L. W. C., there is some mistake concerning that hen and egg problem. It must have appeared somewhere else in The Blade, as the Schoolmistress cannot recall it.

Pauline, Miss Prudence was very glad of that little screed, and would be delighted if you could find time to write her a longer one.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK
$75,000.00
IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.
To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you ABSOLUTELY FREE. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.
World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 8th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

DALNY BLOWN UP.

Russians Destroy Property Costing Many Millions.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—4:16 p. m.—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the czar announcing that the Russians have blown up the docks and piers at Port Dalny, Liao-Tung peninsula, presumably to render more difficult the Japanese landing at that point.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—4:30 p. m.—Later telegrams received here indicate that the whole of Port Dalny had been destroyed by Russians.

Port Dalny, on Talienwan bay on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, was intended by Russia to be the chief commercial emporium of her eastern domains. An edict providing for its construction was issued by the Russian emperor July 30, 1899, and Port Dalny, fully equipped with all modern improvements, docks, warehouses and railroad facilities, was opened to commerce in December, 1901. Talienwan bay is one of the finest deep water harbors on the Pacific. It is free from ice in winter time, and ships drawing thirty feet of water can enter at low tide without difficulty and without the aid of pilots can sail or steam alongside the immense docks and piers, where their cargoes can be loaded into railroad cars and run direct for 6,000 miles into the city of St. Petersburg. Five large piers had been constructed, each supplied with numerous railroad tracks and immense warehouses and elevators, gas, electric lights and water, and a large breakwater was being constructed so that ships could lie at the piers and load and unload regardless of weather. Docks for foreign vessels, steam and sail, extended between the piers and long the shore for two miles. There were two firstclass dry docks, one intended for ordinary ocean steamers and the other designed to accommodate the largest vessels of war or commerce.

Over $8,000,000 had been expended on the harbor system before the end of 1902, and it was estimated that the cost of completing the works would be nearly $30,000,000, but this does not in any way represent the total cost of the erection of this great commercial port, which, with Port Arthur, distant about 205 miles, was leased by the Chinese government to Russia in 1898. Nearly 25,000 men were employed daily on the work of constructing the port and town. The total population has been estimated at about 60,000, mostly Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Russians.

Movements in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, May 12.—Impending events of great importance to the military situation in Manchuria are foreshadowed in official dispatches given out late last night by the war commission.

On May 8 the Japanese forces cautiously moved from Feng-Wang-Cheng towards Hai-Cheng, which is 32 miles east by north of New Chwang, and it is the opinion of the general staff that they should certainly reach their destination within two days, if the Japanese occupy Hai-Cheng, with Port Athur effectively cut off, New Chwang, which the Russians have already dismantled, would pass into their hands. The entire Liao-Tung peninsula, in fact, save Port Arthur and perhaps Kai-Ping, will be commanded by them.

The Associated Press has received this assurance from a member of the general staff:

"There are ample supples of munitions of war at Port Arthur, but naturally General Kuropatkin desired to send as much as possible to the fortress. During the expected siege great quantities of shells and explosives were fired and we cannot afford to permit the reproach of the defenders that they could not hold Port Arthur because of a lack of powder and shell. But I assure you there are enough supplies there for one year."

China to Observe Neutrality.

Washington, May 14.—Minister Conger reports by cable to the state department from Pekin that the Chinese government has reiterated its determination to observe the strictest neutrality and has asserted its ability to do so.

In view of the leading part taken by the United States government in securing the international pledge of the neutralization of China, the state department has felt deep concern.

Some Talk of Peace.

New York, May 14.—On excellent authority, it is asserted by the Times correspondent at Berlin, the report is again in circulation that there is a strong possibility of peace in the far East. What makes the news doubly interesting is the belief that the Russian emperor is now being urged by the war party to end the struggle. The basis of settlement suggested is the independence of Corea under the protectorate of Japan, Manchuria to remain Chinese territory. The integrity of Manchuria has been guaranteed by a secret treaty between Japanese and China. If a settlement should be made it is said to be the desire of Russia that it be brought about independently of England.

On Way to Front.

Irkutsk, Siberia, May 14.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, the commander of the Russian naval forces in the Far East, passed through Irkutsk today on his way to the front.

LOSSES IN YALU BATTLE.

An Tung, May 6, via Seoul, May 11.—An official report of the casualties at the battle of the Yalu shows a list of 31 Japanese officers killed and 29 wounded; 160 men killed and 666 wounded. On the Russian side 1,362 men were found dead on the field, 475 wounded are in Japanese hospitals and 138 men were taken prisoners.

Most of the Russians who surrendered at Hamatan, west of Chiu Lien Cheng, where the Japanese charged the Russian rear guard, were wounded. The Russian soldiers who have since died in hospital are buried on a hill top near An Tung, and were followed to the grave by a Japanese guard of honor and the staff officers.

A Danish Lutheran missionary, the only foreigner living at An Tung, read the funeral services over the remains.

The captured Russian munitions of war being brought into An Tung include twenty field pieces, ten machine guns, much small arm ammunition, twenty transport wagons, two ambulances and band instruments, the latter perforated with bullets. Most of these things were abandoned in the precipitate flight of the Russian troops.

I Cure Women

OF FEMALE DISEASES AND PILES

I Will Cure You So That You Will Stay Cured—Women No Longer Need Submit to Embarassing Examinations and Big Doctor Bills.

To Show Good Faith and to Prove to You That I Can Cure You I Will Send Free a Package of My Remedy to Every Sufferer.

I hold the secret of a discovery which has never failed to cure women of piles or female weakness. Failing of the womb, painful menstrual periods, leucorrhea, granulation, ulceration, etc., are very readily cured by my treatment.

I now offer this priceless secret to the women of America, knowing that it will always effect a cure, no matter how long you have suffered or how many doctors have failed.

I do not ask any sufferer to take my unsupported word for this, although it is true as gospel. If you will send me your name and address, I will send you a trial package absolutely free, which will show you that you can be cured. The free trial packages alone often are enough to cure. Just sit down and write me for it today.

Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box No. 107, Kokomo, Ind.

LOST TWO VESSELS.

Japanese Fleet Unlucky on Two Occasions.

Washington, May 16.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

Admiral Katnoka reports that on May 14 our torpedo boat flotilla continued seasweeping operations under cover of the fleet. The enemy constructed temporary batteries on the promontory at Kerr Bay. Talien Wan, mounting six field guns, beside a hastily constructed fort and with one company of soldiers stubbornly resisted our attack. Our torpedo flotilla, defying the enemy's fire, jarried out the operations and destroyed five mines laid by the enemy. Unfortunately one of the mines exploded and sunk our cruiser Miyako. In this accident six men were killed beside the two who were wounded during the fight."

Liao-Yang, May 14.—(Delayed.)—The Russian fleet scored its first distinct naval success of the war on May 10 by the torpedoing and crippling, though not the sinking, of an armored Japanese cruiser in Talienwan Bay.

The Russian attack was carefully planned on May 10, while the Japanese squadron was concentrated outside Dalny, devoting its whole attention to Tellenwan Bay, and was carried out the same night. The attacking force was not a regular torpedo boat, but was only a small naphtha launch in command of a young naval officer, who had with him three jackies. The launch mounted a small machine gun and carried three torpedoes.

When darkness fell the launch crept out of Port Arthur, hugging the shore, with no lights aboard and no glow from the engines to betray her presence. It was late when she gained the outer line of the Japanese squadron. Slipping through the torpedo boat pickets, and selecting the nearest war ship, a big armored cruiser, she stole toward her and succeeded in exploding against her side a single torpedo.

A deafening roar followed the explosion. Immediately flames enveloped the cruiser which evidently was badly crippled. The crew was seen fighting the fire, which they at last succeeded in extinguishing, and a sister ship took the damaged vessel in tow and disappeared to the southeast.

The launch escaped the hot fire directed against her by the Japanese ships, but being unable to return to Port Arthur or to get into Dalny, she was beached not far from Dalny.

The achievement has raised the spirits of the Russians afloat and ashore, and the young naval officer who was the hero of the exploiit was feted and recommended for the cross of St. George. Two thousand Japaneso have reoccupied the road to Sanchilipu, again cutting off Port Arthur. A strong force is advancing against Polandien.

That Chinese Attack.

Liao Yang, May 16.—Further details of the attack, May 14, by Chinese soldiers upon the railroad coal mines occupied by the Russian administrative force near Port Adams show that the troops were the bodyguard of the governor of Foo Chow, who led the attack in person, and was attended by 15 Chinese officers. The governor ordered the arrest and beheading of the Chinese miners. The Russians were stripped and driven off naked, their property was looted and 20,000 tons of coal were destroyed. A detachment of Japanese troops had passed the coal mines the previous day but did not touch them, regarding them as private property. Another conflict between Cossacks and Chinese has occurred in the village of Chantaidzy. The bandits, it is stated, were led by four Japanese troopers. The Cossacks, numbering 33, lost two killed and succeeded in killing 25 of the bandits, the remainder of whom escaped. The bandits used dum-dum bullets. Lieutenant Sorokin who was wounded in the eye in the fight at Kiu Lien Cheng, owes his life to the mercy of a Japanese soldier. When the lieutenant fell, after receiving his wound, a comrade stopped to rescue him. Two Japanese soldiers, one of whom carried a red cross flag and the other a rifle, came up. The rifleman leveled his weapon and ordered Sorokin to remain prone upon the ground and his comrade to leave. Then the Japanese with the Red Cross flag carefully washed and dressed Sorokin's wound, gave him a drink and retired. Sorokin arrived here safely.

Port Arthur and Dalny.

Che Foo, May 16.—4 p. m.—A combined land and sea attack on Port Arthur is expected to take place between May 20 and May 23.

The Japanese hope to occupy Port Dalny within a few days. Dalny is not fortified, the only fort in the vicinity being one midway between Talienwan and Kin-Chou. After the destruction of the submarine mines at Talienwan the Japanese intend to land additional troops there and commence an attack on Port Arthur. A Japanese officer informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Japanese are ready to lose 2,000 men in the attack. This he did not consider to be a large number in view of the great percentage of sick and wounded who will be able to take the field as a result of modern hospital equipment. Well informed Chinese say that the entrance to Port Arthur is not blocked.

EVACUATION IS COMPLETE

Russian Troops Get Out of New Chwang in Perfect Order.

New Chwang, Monday, May 16.—In confirmation of recent Associated Press despatches, the Russian evacuation of this city has been completed. Nothing remains but the destruction of the gunboat Sivouch. The Russian troops marched out in perfect order, Gen. Kondratsvitch leaving with the last regiment. The Associated Press correspondent has received exclusive information from the highest Russian authority that the Japanese advance will be resisted at Hai-Cheng, whence the Russian forces will fall back upon Liao Yang, where they will make a determined stand with a fighting strength there available of 70,000 men. If defeated no stop will be made at Mukden but the retirement will be continued to Thieling, a town at the head of navigation for native craft on the Liao river, 200 miles north of New Chwang. At the same time the Cossack regiments will be employed in the rear of the Japanese army of the Yalu, harrassing the troops and interfering with its communication. It is not believed that the Japanese will move into the interior until they have thoroughly established their base here, repeating their movement at Chinwai.

The Russians admit the advance of the Japanese army to a point within fifteen miles of Hai Cheng, many of their wounded entering there. The nearest fighting expected before the Japanese reach New Chwang will be at Tashilchai, but it will not amount to much. This city is now guarded by 300 Chinese police and everything is quiet. The Japanese force at Kai Chau is reported 200,000 strong.

Winding Up Syndicate's Affairs.

New York, May 17.—The members of the United States Steel ond Conversion syndicate sent checks yesterday to J. P. Morgan & Co., managers, so that the syndicate's affairs might be wound up. The syndicate had received from the corporation a cash commission of $630,000 for conversion, and today will pay it $9,000,000 cash and receive in return $12,000 000 in bonds. The members are expected to receive pro rata, tomorrow, nearly $50,000,000 in bonds, including the $12,000,000 for which par was paid.

Strike for American Money.

Havana, May 17.—Cartmen employed in lumbering went on strike yesterday for payment in American instead of Spanish money. There is some apprehension of sympathetic strikes.

SKRYDLOFF MAY GO BACK

Cannot Reach Russian Squadron at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—1:50 p. m.—The probability that there will be no further communication with Port Arthur, thus preventing Vice Admiral Skrydloff from assuming command of the Russian squadron there, has led to the suggestion that Skrydloff return from the far East and hoist his flag as commander of the Baltic squadron, which is destined for the far East. Vice Admiral Rojestvensky, who has been gazetted to command the latter, is a junior of Vice Admiral Skrydloff and would be ordered to report to him as commander-in-chief.

Whatever Skrydloff's future plans may be the admiralty says he will certainly proceed to Vladivostok and inspect the squadron there. The report that Vladivostok is blockaded is denied at the admiralty. Telegrams received from Rear Admiral Jessen do not refer to the presence of a single Japanese ship. It is said that the Russians would not have the slightest objection to a blockade of Vladivostok, since it would tie up a Japanese squadron without causing inconvenience, it being Admiral Shrydloff's plan not to risk either of the Russian squadrons until the Baltic squadron reaches the Pacific.

No official dispatches were given out this morning on account of the delay occasioned by the emperor's journey.

His majesty arrived at Kharkoff this morning, whither all dispatches have been transmitted. A special force of operators has been detailed for this purpose.

In the absence of advices the general staff is continuing its speculation based on the latest reports of the appearance of considerable bodies of the enemy in the northwest section of Manchuria.

The opinion prevails that this is an indication of the intention of the Japanese to make an attempt to stop Gen. Kuropatkin's retreat northward while the main Japanese force is hurled against Liao Tung and Mukden. It is believed here that the Japanese generals must appreciate that they would lose the fruits of their achievement if Kuropatkin retired unmolested to Harbin, and there awaited reinforcements, leaving the invaders to hold the country, and thereby losing men by disease. The Japanese would have good prospects of success if they had sufficient strength, but the authorities here are convinced that the enemy is too weak to carry it out.

As further showing that Kuropatkin never had any intention to attempt to stop the northward advance of the Japanese, a railroad engineer who has just arrived here from the Far East, was quoted today as saying that when he talked with the commander-in-chief in February, the latter wanted an additional line built in the rear of the Manchurian army so as to enable it to fall back and subsequently advance. The engineer adds:

"Kuropatkin said he hoped to advance at the end of June, or, in case the rains interfered, at the end of August. I pointed out that he had better go slow and make a survey, to which Kuropatkin replied:

"'Build immediately. There is no time for a survey. Otherwise the whole territory will be in the enemy's hands.'"

BESIEGING THE FORTRESS

Japanese Keep Up Attacks Both Night and Day.

London, May 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post cabling under date of May 16, says that according to a native report from Port Arthur the Japanese are vigorously besieging the fortress night and day by land and sea; that sixty Japanese warships and transports have been sighted in Blackney bay and that heavy firing has been heard in Kin-Chau bay.

KUROKI HAS ADVANTAGE

Has 140,000 Troops With Which to Fight Kuropatkin.

London, May 17.—In the absence of actual news from the seat of war in the far East the London newspapers this morning in commenting on what is believed to be the precarious position of General Kuropatkin, who is menaced by the possibility of Chinese rebels cutting his communications, as well as by the difficulty of divining the Japanese plan of campaign.

The Standard, which is rather inclined to be pro-Russian in its views, admits that Kuropatkin has at his disposal south of Mukden almost 100,000 troops of inferior quality, only 75,000 of whom are available for active operations, while General Kuroki certainly has 140,000 first-class troops, the equal of those in European armies.

"Under such cnditions," the Standard says, "the issue of battle is very seldom

JAPANESE ARE ADVANCING

Are Now Almost Within Striking Distance of Russians.

Mukden, Monday, May 16.—The fighting line is steadily nearing Mukden, where Viceroy Alexieff's headquarters still remain. Little reliable information can be obtained by the newspaper correspondents, who are forbidden to proceed to the scene of operations, and official information is withheld until advices are sent to St. Petersburg. It is now known, however, that the Japanese are almost within striking distance of the Russians and that forces protecting Liao Yang are stretching eastward from the railroad along the Mao-Tien mountain range.

The Japanese are advancing in three columns and are now north of Siu Yen and Feng Wang Cheng. Two columns are reported to be working further to the northward with the object of turning the Russian position and advancing upon Mukden.

Numerous small engagements have been fought, but no decisive action has taken place. Port Arthur is now completely isolated by the Japanese expedition at Polandien.

Chinese Neutrality Assured.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—2:10 p. m.—In order to allay Russian apprehension as to the attitude of China the Chinese minister here has given Foreign Minister Lamsdorff fresh assurances of the purpose of his government not to violate its neutrality and to preserve tranquility throughout the empire. These assurances, which are based on dispatches received from the Chinese foreign office and Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, set forth in the most positive terms that there is absolutely no ground to believe that China will depart from her proclaimed attitude.

Fifty Miles Railroad Destroyed.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—4:50 p. m.—The Japanese are evidently determined that there shall not be any further communication between General Kuropatkin and Port Arthur. Official advices received today by the general staff say the Japanese have destroyed fifty miles of the railroad north of Kin-Chou.

Japan to Issue More Bonds.

London, May 11.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio cables that a second issue of exchequer bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, will probably be made at the end of the month. The cabinet will hold a conference tonight on the subject with bankers and financiers.

Cincinnati at Chemulpo.

Washington, May 11.—The navy department was advised today of the arrival of the Cincinnati at Chemulpo, where she relieved the Raleigh. The latter vessel left Chemulpo today for Woosung, where she goes for coal and fresh supplies, also to communicate with Admiral Cooper, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, for instruction. She probably will return to Chemulpo.

MARQUIS ITO.

He Explains the Attitude of Japan in a Letter.

New York, May 16.—The following is a letter just received by Henry Clews from Marquis Ito, minister imperial of Japan, being the highest official of that nation, and as a statesman the Bismarck of the eastern world, which makes anything he says under his signature highly important, especially at this particular time.

Tokio, April 14, 1904.

Dear Sir—In answer to your letter of February 17, let me first of all thank you most sincerely for the constant sympathy you have shown to our country's cause. Your friendly efforts on the occasion of the Chino-Japanese war is still fresh in my memory and in the memory of all those who have heard of it. And, in

MARQUIS ITO

general, the sympathetic attitude of public opinion of your country is a great encouragement to us in our faith that in fighting for our own future security and undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of civilization, we are to a certain extent fighting also for the common cause of all. Not to say, the supremacy of Russia in Corea would mean not only a constant menace to the very existence of our island empire, but would also mean the wholesale destruction of our commercial and industrial interests already legitimately vested there in the past, not to mention the loss of natural outlet for our expanding people. The constant policy of Russia in this part of the globe has steadily inclined towards monopolization of natural resources of the country she conquers and annexes. Her Manchurian policy is the irrefutable evidence of the above statement. So that in fighting for our own interests we are at the same time fighting for the principle of "fair competition all around" in these new markets of the world. I am indeed very sorry that the negotiations carried on on our side, with sincere "bona-fide," were not crowned with success so earnestly desired. If the Russian government were a little more inspired by the spirit of moderation and of toleration for the legitimate interests of other things would not have come to this pass. As it was, there remained no other way for us but to try to enforce by arms what we could not do by reason. And we had to do so ere it would have become too late, for Russia was steadily and rapidly augmenting her fighting forces available in this part of her empire, so that before long the sheer mass of her fighting power would have made it a folly for us to attempt to resist the unscrupulous march onward. It has been nothing but a coolly thought out step for the cause of state necessity. And I am much gratified to see that you, as well as the general public opinion of your country, have understood our motives in their true light.

Hoping that you are enjoying as robust a health as when I saw you last in New York, and also hoping to be able to see you again in no distant future.

I remain, yours sincerely,

MARQUIS H. ITO.

INTRODUCES WEIRD RITES

"Sleeping Preacher" Stirs New Sect With His "Messages."

Sharon, Pa., May 17.—Members of a sect in Wilmington township are aroused over the sensational preaching of Jacob Kaufman, of Middleburg, Ind., who is known as the "Sleeping Preacher."

Kaufman came here several days ago, saying that he had a special message from Heaven to deliver. A meeting was held in a church near Wilmington Junction.

Kaufman stretches himself on his back upon a cot and with his right hand raised occupies this position for an hour or more, when he is seized with violent trembling. His attendant, Adam Schrock, then announces that Kaufman is ready to deliver his message, and assists him from the couch to the floor, on which he falls on his knees and pours out his prayer.

Schrock then helps Kaufman to his feet and he will preach from two to three hours, holding his listeners spellbound with his words. When he is finished he is laid back on the couch and is as rigid as a corpse. After a time he recovers his normal condition. He has gained a strange power over many persons who are regular attendants at the services.

A CASE OF HYSTERIA.

Louisville, Ky., May 16.—Carefully wrapped in bandages and laboring under the delusion that she had undergone a dangerous operation for a tumor in the stomach, a New Albany, Ind., woman lies at the Kentucky University, on Broadway, while her physicians are carefully watching her in the anticipation that their unique deception may permanently cure the hysteria with which she has been afflicted for several months.

The experiment is a rare one. The patient was operated upon several days ago. Since that time her physicians say she has been constantly harassed with the hallucination that there would be an ultimate recurrence of the tumorous growth. About three months ago she sustained a fright which upset her nerves. A few days afterward she fancied she detected symptoms of a recurrence of the tumor. Her physicians made a careful examination, but could find no trace of the growth. She insisted on an operation, however, and the physicians arranged the deception. Just enough opiates were administered to reduce her to a state of semi-consciousness. She could hear and feel vaguely, but could see nothing. The physicians, speaking gravely, spent considerable time in definitely locating the supposed tumor. When all was in readiness one of the doctors produced a pitcher of ice water, which he held above the part supposed to be affected and allowed a drop to fall at intervals of about fifteen seconds. With each drop of water the patient winced and occasionally groaned as if in great agony. Once or twice she could be heard to whisper that the doctors be careful and not cut her too deep. Finally, when it was thought the hoax had been successfully carried to completion, the doctors swathed the patient in bandages and had her removed to a room.

On awakening, she found herself in the presence of two trained nurses, who are keeping up the deception by not allowing her to move a muscle. Although she has the appetite and the strength of a normal woman she lies perfectly passive and submits cheerfully to the diet of clear broth.

The physicians say they will allow her to leave the infirmary in about three weeks.

THE ANARCHIST TURNER.

Washington, May 16.—In an opinion today by Chief Justice Fuller the United States supreme court sustained the action of the immigration authorities at the port of New York in ordering the deporation of the Englishman Turner, alleged to be an anarchist. The chief justice said in opinion Turner did not himself deny that he is an anarchist. The opinion upheld the law for the exclusion of anarchists and affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which refused a writ of habeas corpus to Turner.

TWO QUESTIONS SETTLED

Methodist Attitude Toward Amusements Unchanged.

Los Angeles, May 17.—So far as committee work is concerned two of the most important questions to come before the general Methodist conference have been settled. The committee on the state of the church voted against any alteration of paragraph 248 of the discipline, relating to amusements, and the committee on the itinerancy decided that the time limit for pastors ought not to be restored.

In the committee on the state of the church, the sub-committee on amusements, headed by Judge Hiram T. Sibley, of Ohio, presented a report, the chief clause of which recommended that paragraph 248 be remodeled so as not to condemn specifically dancing, card playing, theatre going, attendance at horse races and kindred diversions. In supporting the report Judge Sibley declared none of his committee wished to "let down the bars or lower the standard" on the amusement question.

"We have provided," he said, "for the prosecution of anyone committing acts unbecoming a Christian, but we leave to the good sense of the church what are becoming or unbecoming. I do not play cards, nor do I dance, but I believe I have a right to do so if I wish. One of the most flourishing churches in Ohio has been supported, I have been told, by young men and women who go to the theatre, dance and play cards occasionally. If you refuse to change this paragraph, you know it will not be enforced; it never has been enforced."

On the motion to adopt this clause the vote was 40 years to 58 nays.

A clause of the report embodying the bishops' advice against dancing and all harmful amusements in the discipline was adopted, strengthening paragraph 248. Judge Sibley will present a minority report to the conference and another battle there is expected.

The committee on itinerancy's vote on the proposition to restore a time limit of three years for pastors instead of making appointments yearly was 63 to 59 in favor of no change. The general grounds for the rejection were that the year-by-year system has not yet had a fair trial, having been instituted in 1900, and that its tendency to keep pastors in one place continuously was a good thing.

Official announcement was made that Bishops Andrews, Holden, Foss, Mallalieu and Vincent had been voted superannuates by the ballot taken Saturday.

The conference voted to pay the superannuated bishops full salary for six months after superannuation, after which they will receive half-pay for life, or $2,500 a year. The vote on the new bishops probably will be taken Wednesday.

A proposed reorganization of the Epworth League caused much debate. The proposed change will vest the government of the league in a board of control of fifteen members instead of twenty-nine, one from each conference district. All members are to be appointed by the bishops and one-half are to be laymen.

The cabinet is abolished.

The conference tabled a motion to elect the members.

It tabled also a motion made by Rev. George Elliott of Detroit conference to have the judiciary committee pass upon the legality of paragraph 248 of the discipline.

COLONY MASSACRED

By a Band of Rebels in North Borneo.

Victoria, B. C., May 13.—Missionaries, passengers on the liner Empress of India, bring advices of an atrocious massacre at a little colony on the west coast of British North Borneo, at Kawang railway station, midway between Jesselton and Paper, on March 31. A band of rebels from the interior, are credited with killing 130 men, women and children, most of them Chinese coolies, but a few English, and wounding many others and burning the houses and huts.

The rebels swept down upon the colony at night. The band divided into two parts, one of a hundred concealing themselves in a reserve on the top of a hill, while the others rushed upon the settlement. The wife and children of the station master and the English railway driver and his wife were among those killed. The rebels first attacked the inmates of the Chinese shops, the carnage finally becoming general and the men, women and children being butched indiscriminately.

After burning the village the rebels departed, leaving many of the victims cruelly wounded and helpless amid the ruins of their homes. The survivors, a native fireman, the station master, whose wife and child were kill d, and a few of the wounded coolies, escaped to Jesselton, from where the news was spread.

OPPOSES LYNCHING.

Baton Rouge, La., May 16.—In the presence of a multitude of Louisianans gathered in the grounds of the state capitol today, Newton S. Blanchard was inaugurated as governor and Cass Jared Y. Sanders, as lieutenant governor.

In his inaugural address, Governor Blanchard, speaking on law and order, said:

"Mob law in contravention and defiance of law will not be tolerated. Lynchings will not be permitted under any circumstances if it be possible for the military, at the command of the governor, to prevent it. Sheriffs will be held to the strictest accountability possible, under the law, for the safety from mob violence of persons in their custody."

On the negro question he says:

"The negro is here. He is a man and a citizen. He is useful and valuable in his sphere. Within that sphere he must be guaranteed the equal protection of the law and his education along proper lines—mainly agricultural and industrial—is at once a duty and a necessity. He must be protected in his right to live peaceably and quietly, in his right to labor and enjoy the fruits of his labor. He must be encouraged to industry and taught habits of thrift."

"No approach toward social equality or social recognition will ever be tolerated in Louisiana. Separate schools, separate church, separate cars, separate places of entertainment will be enforced. Racial distinction and integrity must be preserved. But there is room enough in this broad southland, with proper lines of limination and demarcation, for the two races to live on terms of mutual trust, mutual help, good understanding and concord. The south asserts its ability to handle and solve the negro question on humanitarian lines—those of justice and right. We brook no interference from without. It is up to the south to so handle and solve it as to furnish no occasion for such interference."

BALLOON EXPLOSION.

Paris, May 13.—A balloon belonging to the well known aeronaut, Captain Surcouf, came down in the Place D'Aumesnil Thursday afternoon and the wind drove it into the narrow entrance of a street. A moment later it came in contact with the side of a house. A flame issued from the envelope and then a violent explosion followed, the sheets of flame from which penetrated the open windows of the building. Eight occupants of the house were burned or otherwise injured, two dangerously. The aeronaut was not hurt.

The explosion caused a panic in the crowd watching the descent and a number of persons received slight injuries.

Betsy Ross's House.

Philadelphia, May 13.—Fire yesterday threatened the historic house where, 120 years ago, Betsy Ross made the first American flag. This is the third fire in two weeks within 150 feet of the flag's birthplace.

Big Land Purchase.

Ottawa, Ont., May 13.—It is reported here that the Manitoba government has sold 256,000 acres of land to a Duluth syndicate of which Colonel Davidson, of the Saskatchewan Land company, is said to be the head. The price is said to be $1,600,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

111 PIGS FROM 5 SOWS IN 6 MONTHS

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., COIN, IOWA.
Minneapolis, Minn.

DEAR SIRS:—I have been feeding the "International Stock Food" for the last three years and find it to be all that you claim for it. Last April I had five sows that farrowed 61 head of pigs. Four of the sows had 12 head each, the fifth one had 13 head. Fifty-five head of these pigs will average over 200 pounds each at 6 months old, and I must give "International Stock Food" credit for at least part of the large litters and the great growth of my pigs. These same five sows farrowed 50 head of pigs in the September following, an average of 10 pigs to the sow, making 111 head of good, strong pigs from 5 sows in less than six months. The sows and pigs were Poland-China. Who is next?

Yours truly, A. G. HULLMAN.

Beware of Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. Write Us About "International Stock Food." We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You $1000 Cash If They Are Not Genuine.

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT won the Highest Medal at Paris Exposition in 1900 as a High-Class Medicinal Preparation, made from powdered Roots, Barks, Seeds and Herbs, to give to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs, in small amounts as an addition to their regular grain feed to secure better digestion and assimilation so that each animal will obtain more nutrition from all grain eaten. Scientific authorities prove that the average animal digests 55 per cent. of the average kind of feeds. "International Stock Food" will cause them to digest 70 to 75 per cent. We paid the government $40,000.00 war tax because "International Stock Food" was a high-class medicinal preparation. Many other kinds did not pay any war tax because they claimed to the government that they did not use medicinal ingredients and did not claim medicinal results. You can afford to use preparations of this kind Only On A Medicinal Basis. "International Stock Food" purifies the blood, "tones up" and permanently strengthens the entire system. It cures or prevents many forms of disease. It will save you $10.00 per year in the Feed of Every Horse You Work and its use will only cost you $2.50 per year. It saves grain and 30 to 60 days' time in growing and fattening all kinds of stock and is endorsed by over one million farmers who have used it for fifteen years. It is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system. Beware of the many cheap and inferior imitations and substitutes. No chemist can separate and name all of the ingredients we use. Any company or chemist claiming to do so is a Self-Confessed Ignoramus or a Paid Falsifier. Insist on having the genuine "International Stock Food."—It is sold by 100,000 Dealers on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" to Refund Your Money if it ever fails to give you satisfactory, paying results and its use only costs you 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. We Have Factories at Minneapolis and Toronto, Canada.

A $3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS

WE WILL PAY YOU $10.00 CASH IF BOOK IS NOT AS DESCRIBED

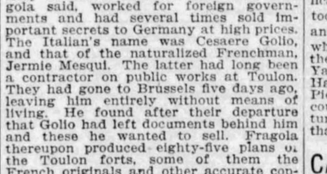
The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture Printed in Six Brilliant Colors, and Without Any Advertising on It. Size of Book is 6¾ by 9¾ inches. It cost us $30000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings, which are the finest engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry that you have ever seen. These 183 Engravings are all made from actual photographs and are worthy of a place in any library. It also gives Description, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals. It contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars, because it describes all common diseases and tells you how to treat them. The Veterinary Illustrations are large and absolutely reliable. Correspondence promptly answered as we have an office force of 200 including 106 typewriters.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Capital Paid in $3,000,000.00. This Engraving Shows Our New Factory. It Contains 15 Acres of Floor Space.

WE WILL MAIL BOOK TO YOU FREE POSTAGE PREPAID

If You Will Write Us At Once, Letter or Postal Card, and ANSWER THESE TWO QUESTIONS:
1st.—NAME THIS PAPER. 2nd.—HOW MUCH STOCK HAVE YOU?

ADDRESS AT ONCE..... INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.



DAN PATCH 1:56¼

DAN PATCH 1:56¼

FASTEST HARNESS HORSE IN THE WORLD

Dan Bats "International Stock Food" Every Day and HOLDS FOLLOWING WORLD RECORDS:

Mile Record, - 1:56¼ Mile Record as Half-Mile Track, 2:03¾ Mile Record to High Wheel Sulky, 2:04¾
Half-Mile Record, 0:56 Mile Record to Wagon, - 1:58¾ Two-Mile Record, - - - 4:17

HIS BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE FREE

Printed In Six Brilliant Colors—Size 21 by 28 inches

We own the World-Famous, Champion Pacing Stallion, Dan Patch, and have Fine Lithographs of him. They give complete record of all his Races and Fast Miles and are Free of Advertising. The large Colored Lithograph will show Dan hitched as you see him in this engraving.

IT WILL ALSO BE MAILED FREE—Postage Prepaid

IF YOU ANSWER THE "TWO QUESTIONS" AND SEND FOR BOOK DESCRIBED ABOVE.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED FROM AMBUSH BY MOROS

Manila, May 11.—Lieutenant Winfield Harper and thirty-nine men of F company of the Seventeenth United States infantry, were caught on May 8, in an ambush by several hundred Moros. Two American officers and fifteen men were killed and forty men were wounded. The ambush occurred at Sipatema, on the east shore of Lake Liguasan, Island of Mandanao.

SENSATION IN FRANCE.

An Affair Even Worse Than the Dreyfus Matter.

Paris, May 16.—The Matin's London correspondent has obtained nearly a hundred authentic plans of the fortifications at Toulon, besides numerous other compromising documents. That paper this morning begins the publication of the history of a treasonable affair which seems likely to exceed in all the particulars the offense with which Captain Dreyfus was charged. On April 21 the correspondent received a letter written in a queer semi-French, semi-Italian jargon and signed "Fragola Pietro," telling him that the writer, who was employed at a hotel, had been acting as a guide to two persons who had come to London to sell a large parcel of documents of the highest importance concerning French naval defenses. The letter stated that the men had gone to Brussels leaving the writer penniless. He, therefore, wanted to negotiate for the transfer of certain documents, but was unwilling to treat direct with the French government, preferring to deal with the Matin or some other newspaper. The correspondent thought the letter was a begging trick but replied, addressing his answer to the postoffice, to be called for, making an appointment, which Fragola duly kept. The man's desprate state of hunger evidenced his sincerity. Fragola told the following story:

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry in Rome, but became compromised in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Recently he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin, with one of whom—a naturalized French citizen—he had formerly been acquainted at the war ministry in Rome. Both of these men, Fragola said, worked for foreign governments and had several times sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesaere Golio, and that of the naturalized Frenchman, Jermie Mesqui. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had gone to Brussels five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Golio had left documents behind him and these he wanted to sell. Fragola thereupon produced eighty-five plans of the Toulon forts, some of them the French originals and other accurate copies, made at the Italian war ministry. He also had in his possession a list of plans of Cherbourg, Brest and Toulin with typewritten instructions, alleged by Fragola to have emanated from the German staff, concerning the marking of batteries of artillery. There was also a letter appointing a rendezvous at the Thuringer Hof, Berlin, for November 13, signed "X." To this was attached a card inscribed "Felix Friederich Scholtz."

The Matin's correspondent gave Fragola a few shillings and persuaded him to leave the documents in his hands in order that an examination of them might be made. The next morning he took them to the French embassy, where the naval attache declared them to be absolutely genuine.

The Matin will continue its revelations tomorrow.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

New York, May 16.—From a mill girl to the manager of property valued at millions of dollars. From an employe at the call of the factory whistle to the virtual boss of a force of 400 servants on the largest "landscape farm" in the United States. From wages at the loom, which averaged $40 a month under the most favorable conditions, to a salary of $5,000 a year and Christmas gifts of blocks of profitable stock. From a modest frame cottage to a granite palace with servants at her command. And all within ten years.

This, in a nutshell, is the story of the meteoric career of Margaret Smith, who run

PRESIDENT TOOK A HAND

Secured Edison a Hearing in a Patent Case.

Washington, May 11. — President Roosevelt has directely interfered in behalf of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, and secured for him a hearing before the commissioner of patents which but for executive action would have been denied.

This hearing, it is claimed, may develop facts reflecting indirectly upon the commissioner and more directly upon one of his examiners, and lead to changes in the patent office force.

Some time ago Mr. Edison made application for a device to be used in connection with his famous storage battery, which he promised the public would revolutionize motor vehicles and be of incalculable benefit to the consumers of electricity.

While this application for patent was pending, it is charged, the examiner in charge of the case permitted an inventor who was operating along the same lines to withdraw his application and insert in the specifications and claims facts which were covered in the Edison patent.

According to patent office practice this is entirely irregular, for in amending an application for patent the claimant is not allowed to insert anything not germane to the original application.

In other words, if a man makes application for a patent for a sewing machine operated by a specific mechanism, he has no right after the application has been filed to withdraw the same and insert in that application a means for propelling the machine by other movements.

When Edison's attorneys discovered that the rival inventor had been permitted through his attorneys to withdraw the papers in the case and insert features which were covered by the Edison invention, they immediately entered a protest, and asked for a hearing. This the commissioner refused, and then it was that the case was taken to the president.

Before going to the president, however, another try before the commissioner was made, and it was pointed out to him the course that would be pursued in the event he denied a hearing. The commissioner, it is stated, refused to interfere, and insisted that he would give no hearing on the question.

The case was then taken to the president and fully explained. It is said after the president had patiently listened to a complete exposition of the case he said:

"What Mr. Edison asks is not unreasonable. He occupies a peculiar position in this inventive age, and he shall have an opportunity to be heard."

With this he directed that communication be at once had with the commissioner of patents, and that he be directed to give a hearing upon the case.

This hearing, it is understood, has taken place before First Assistant Commissioner Moore, Commissioner Allen asking to be excused from hearing the argument on the ground that his previous attitude might be considered as biased.

The greatest interest is being manifested in the outcome of the case.

TYNER AND BARRETT.

Their Trial on Conspiracy Charge Goes On.

Washington, May 11.—Samuel A. Stevens, of the Inter-State Savings and Investment company, of Cincinnati, resumed the stand today in the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as law officers of the Postoffice department. Counsel for the deefnse put into the trial record a large amount of correspondence between the witness and the Postoffice department in relation to the contract of the witness' company, which was compelled to go out of business because of a decision of the Ohio supreme court, declaring the company's plan to be a lottery. Judge Pritchard took attorneys for both sides to task for the extended character of the examination of witnesses. The prosecution attempted to bring out testimony to support a contention that the contract condemned by the Ohio supreme court had been previously approved by General Tyner and Mr. Barrett. The defense would not admit this contention.

Washington, May 12.—The Tyner-Barrett trial opened today with A. B. Snow, a postoffice inspector, on the stand. Mr. Snow identified a signed statement which he obtained from Harrison J. Barrett, showing the amount of retainers received by Barrett & Nelms as counsel for bond investment companies between January 1 and March 1, 1901, and by Mr. Barrett subsequent to the latter date. The total was $10,541 received from 22 different companies. The witness testified that Mr. Barrett stated his income for a little more than two years to have been about $40,000, including fees from all classes of business, before the postoffice department. On objection by Mr. Worthington the answer of the witness in relation to the income of Mr. Barrett was ordered stricken out.

Assistant District Attorney Taggart read to the jury three letters written by Gen. Tyner, recommending Mr. Barrett to President Hayes, of the Southern Pacific railway, President Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and Vice President and General Manager Greene, of the Baltimore & Ohio railway. Gen. Tyner said Mr. Barrett would be of value as a lobbyist and counsellor for the companies in practice before committees of congress and the department. The first two letters were written prior to Mr. Barrett's retirement and the last in January, 1901. In these letters Gen. Tyner referred to Mr. Barrett as an able lawyer who had been tutored by himself, and also as Mrs. Tyner's favorite nephew.

Washington, May 13.—F. B. Kidder, of Chicago, formerly secretary of the Physicians' Institute, resumed the stand in the Tyner-Barrett case today. Counsel for the defense had read a mass of correspondence relating to the business of this company with the postoffice department. He said that in the engagement of Mr. Barrett, nothing appeared to show that Mr. Barrett had influence with Gen. Tyner and that no thought of that character was responsible for this employment.

P. V. Keyser, a clerk in the postoffice department and formerly private secretary to Gen. Tyner, identified a considerable amount of correspondence, including that which related to E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., a turf investment company, which was represented before the postoffice department by Mr. Barrett. Other correspondence relating to the same case was read. It showed that the federal authorities investigated the concern and General Tyner passed upon the report. Mr. Barrett represented Arnold & Co. before General Tyner, receiving $5,000 for his services. The privileges of the mails were accorded to the concern. The company finally went to the wall with more than three million dollars liability and $75,000 in assets.

The prosecution closed its case with the reservation of the right to call one other witness who was not at hand.

The first witness for the defense was F. C. Huebner, a clerk in the office of the assistant attorney general for the postoffice department.

Mr. Huebner's testimony related principally to methods of procedure in relation to bond investment companies before and after Mr. Barrett's retirement, and indicated strongly that the proceedings had always been the same. He was on the stand when the noon recess was taken.

American Laborers at Colon.

Colon, May 16.—More than 500 American laborers arrived at Colon yesterday. The majority of them are under contract to the United Fruit company, at Bocas Del Toro and the others are seeking work here, but the present conditions are unfavorable for such early arrivals.

RED LAKE LANDS.

Sale to Settlers Will Begin on June 12th.

Washington, May 11.—With the approval of the secretary of the interior the commissioner of the general land office yesterday issued a proclamation stating the conditions under which the ceded lands of the Red Lake Indian reservation in Minnesota will be disposed of as provided for in the act for the sale of these lands passed at the last session of congress.

The lands include 255,000 acres, and they are to be disposed of under the terms of the homestead law, except that the entryman will be required to pay not less than $4 per acre and will not be required to show that he has exhausted his rights under that law. The proclamation issued today fixes Monday, June 12th, for the beginning of the sale, which is to take place at Thief River Falls, Minn. The sale will be at public auction and the land will be disposed of in tracts of 160 acres at not less than $4 per acre. The sales will begin at 9 o'clock each day. Sixty tracts will be offered the first and second days and 80 tracts on each succeeding day. Purchasers will be required to pay one-fifth of the price agreed on in cash.

Much interest is manifested in the sale. It is expected that some of the lands will bring considerably more than the price fixed. All the funds realized in excess of $1,000,000, the sum to be paid to the Indians, will be covered into the treasury.

Rosebud Reservation.

Washington, May 3.—The President has signed the proclamation opening the Rosebud, S. D., Indian reservation to settlement. The reservation contains 416,000 acres, and will be opened at 9 a. m. August 8.

PORTO RICO'S GOVERNOR.

Washington, May 11.—Judge Beakman Winthrop, of the court of first instance, Philippine Islands, whom President Roosevelt has chosen to succeed William Hunt as governor of Porto Rico, is a member of one of the oldest families of

JUDGE BEAKMAN WINTHROP.

New York, a graduate of Harvard and a personal friend of the President. Judge Winthrop will succeed Governor Hunt at the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1.

SECRETARY TAFT ILL.

Washington, May 11.—Secretary Taft had a conference with the President today regarding some routine matters he desired to clear up before he left Washington. For several days the secretary has been suffering from the effects of a severe cold, which developed into something akin to tonsilitis. His physician advised him to take a rest in another climate, and it was decided to go to the Adirondack mountains for ten days or two weeks. While there he will be the guest of a friend who has a camp. Secretary Taft's strength has been drawn upon heavily during the past year, and his condition now is such that he must take a rest. The President strongly urged him to go away for a time, and he finally consented to do so. He will leave Washington tomorrow afternoon.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Washington, May 11.—A report on the progress of the beet sugar industry in 1903, prepared by the department of agriculture, shows there has been an increase in the number of beet sugar factories in the United States from 43, at the close of 1902, to 56 at the beginning of 1904.

According to the report the sugar beet crop of 1903 amounted to a little more than 2,000,000 tons harvested from 242,570 acres, the average yield being about 8 1-2 tons to the acre. The prices received for beets ranged from $4.50 to $5.60 per ton, the average being nearly $5. The average gross returns were $42.50 per acre. The estimated cost of growing beets by irrigation is $40 per acre, and in sections where irrigation is not necessary $30. In some of the sugar feet areas the returns were much higher than this general average. Many farmers have cleared from $25 to $50 per acre.

The amount of sugar made from the beet crop of 1903 was 240,604 tons, as compared with 218,405 tons from the crop of 1902, and 184,605 tons from that of 1901.

ESTABLISHES A PRINCIPLE

Supreme Court Decides Railroad Operator and Firemen Fellow Servants.

Washington, May 17.—The supreme court of the United States today laid down the principle that a telegraph operator for a railroad company and a fireman on a railroad engine are "fellow servants" and that the negligence of the former causing the death of the latter in the operation of trains was a risk the fireman assumed and was not a ground for damages against the railroad company.

The case was that af Aline A. Dixon, against the Northern Pacific Railway company for damages for the death of her husband, C. A. Dixon, a fireman on the road killed in a collision caused by the negligence of a telegraph operator.

A dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice White and concurred in by the chief justice and justices Harlan and McKenna.

In this dissenting opinion the view was expressed that the operator was the agent of the employer and as such his negligence rendered the employer liable for damages for death caused thereby.

The opinion was further expressed that the court's decision would create much confusion.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

Paris, May 13.—An official despatch to the foreign office from Constantinople confirms the reports that Turkish troops have burned villages throughout the Sassoun district of Armenia, killing the inhabitants. The French ambassador, M. Constance, has joined with the Russian and British ambassadors in sending consuls to Erzerum, in the hope of limiting the destruction and bloodshed. However, the official advices, although brief, indicate that the work of exterminating the Armenians occupying the mountainous district of Sassoun is practically accomplished. The Turkish methods appear to have been much the same as those adopted during the Armenian massacres. The official reports do not give exact details as to the number of towns burned and people killed, but they show that the action of the Turks has been sweeping.

BUBONIC PLAGUE CAUSES 369 DEATHS IN MARCH

Washington, May 11.—Captain A. O. Lambert, vice consul general at Daitote, which is a new name for Tamsu, the old capital of Formosa, reports to the state department that during the month of March there were 558 cases of bubonic plague on the island, with 369 deaths. The consul shows that the plague has been epidemic for the last five years in the southern part of the island, but, with one excention, this March record is the worst for the corresponding month in any preceding year.

CLARA BARTON.

She Resigns From the Red Cross and Mrs. Logan Succeeds Her.

Washington, May 14.—Miss Clara Barton, today resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross and was succeded by Mrs. John A. Logan, who has heretofore occupied the office of vice president of the association.

The resignation was accepted, and in addition to many individual expressions of regret the executive committee sent a warm letter of commendation and regret at her resignation to Miss Barton.

With the retirement of Miss Barton, Mrs. Logan as vice president succeeded to the duties of the chief position. She made a brief address, saying in part:

"In assuming the duties of acting president of the American National Red Cross, I do so with many misgivings as to the possibility of satisfying everyone. However, desiring to do all I can to allay the present excitement in connection with the organization, I have consented to try to fill the position 'with charity for all and malice toward none.' I shall be governed by the wisdom and counsel of the executive committee and endeavor to the utmost of my ability to give most respectful consideration to each member of the society.

"Every interest of the American National Red Cross shall be protected as far as it is possible to do so.

"The executive committee shall be advised of every step taken for the promotion of the welfare of the society and the preservation of its assets and good name and a full report will be made to the next meeting of the American National Red Cross society, to whom the executive committee and myself are responsible."

Miss Barton left with Mrs. Logan a number of suggestions bearing upon the conduct of the society, and Mrs. Logan suggested that a meeting be called for September 6, next, for the consideratiton of this memorandua. In speaking of the necessity for this meeting she put it upon the ground of "the present unpleasant and unsatisfactory condition of affairs."

She suggested that in the proposed meeting no proxies be received. She also expressed the opinion that in the interim a proper custodian should be appointed to take charge of the assets of the organization.

LOST HIS SHIP AND SUIT

Supreme Court Decides Against the Owner of Vessel Seized in War.

Washington, May 17.—The supreme court of the United States yesterday decided against Ribas y Hijo, in his suit against the United States for $10,000 damages for the seizure and use by the United States of a sailing vessel at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the Spanish war. The ship later was returned to its owner by the United States military authorities with the stipulation that all claims for damages be waived. This the owner refused to comply with, and the ship was abandoned, and later was wrecked in a storm.

In his opinion Justice Harlan said the seizure of the ship was for purposes of war and not for gain, and that the property seized was that of the enemy.

The state of war did not cease until after the ratification of treaty of peace, and that treaty expressly stipulated a relinquishment by Spain and the United States of all claims for indemnity against the other.

CORTELYOU FOR CHAIRMAN

Washington, May 16.—George B. Cortelyou may be the new chairman of the national Republican committee and manager of the presidential campaign this year. His selection has been suggested to President Roosevelt and is under consideration. The President himself thinks well of Mr. Cortelyou for that post, and it is understood that Secretary Cortelyou would accept the post if asked, but the President will not reach a decision till what may be called "the council of elder statesmen" meets here at the end of this month or early in June. "These elder statesmen," to employ the Japanese phrase, are the leading senators and other prominent Republicans who spent several days in conference with the President at the close of the recent session of congress. They are coming back to Washington soon for another series of conferences, and the national chairmanship question will be taken up and finally disposed of.

A Third Call.

Washington, May 12.—Before leaving for Iowa Secretary Shaw yesterday ordered a third call on the depositary banks, directing them to transfer to the treasury, on or before May 25, approximately $10,000,000. Today's call is for ten per cent. of the authorized balances of the depositary banks as they stood before the two previous calls. With a few exceptions the call is made on all banks whose authorized balance before the previous calls was $150,000 or more. Banks having active accounts, whose balances have been reduced by previous calls to a point as low as the convenience of the treasury in transacting public business will permit, are exempted from the operation of today.

THE COTTON MEN.

Washington, May 11.—The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association convened here today for its eighth annual session. The meetings are being held in the banquet hall of the Arlington hotel and will last two days.

About 200 members of the association were present. The program of the morning session included addresses by W. C. Heath, of Monroe, N. C., president of the association; Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor; R. M. Miller, jr., of Charlotte, N. C.; Prof. R. C. Carpenter, of Ithaca, N. Y., and J. W. Norwood, of Greenville, N. C.

President Heath's address said that the most serious condition now confronting the cotton manufacturers is the high price of raw cotton, coupled with the small returns of the manufactured. The manufacturers are largely responsible for this condition, he said. When the price of raw cotton began to go up recently they had told their customers that the increase was due to speculation and manipulation. This, he asserted, was not the case. The high price of raw cotton was due solely to a response to the law of supply adn demand. The scarcity of farm laborers in the south, due to the migration of the negro to the cities, is one of the serious conditions to be met. To meet it the immigration of Italian and other foreign labor will have to be encouraged.

Touching on the labor problem, Mr. Heath asserted that while the right of labor to organize was not questioned, neither should the right of capital to combine be questioned. The power of labor organizations, he said, was being put at the present time to dangerous uses. It was menacing individual rights; it was even asking the government to fix the hours of labor. The development, he concluded, threatened the very principles of the government.

Boy Given $11,000 Damages.

Philadelphia, May 17.—The largest award of damages made in years to compensate a victim of a grade crossing accident was given yesterday, when Robert Jackson, a boy, was given a verdict against the Philadelphia & Reading Railway company for $11,404. It was shown that the gates were raised when the boy was crossing the tracks.

WARE'S RESIGNATION.

He Wants to Get Rid of the Pension Business.

Washington, May 14.—Commissioner of Pensions Eugene F. Ware, has submitted his resignation to President Roosevelt. The turmoil, strife and jealousies of public office have so sickened Mr. Ware's poetical soul that he wants to get out. The President has not yet decided to accept the commissioner's resignation, and probably will not do so unless the latter insists on retiring to Kansas for good.

According to Mr. Ware's own story he took the pension commissionership against his better judgment. He had a suspicion that the job of battling with sharp pension agents would be disagreeable, and that there would be little fun in reviewing the troubles of the halt, the lame and blind. His apprehensions have been confirmed, and in addition a host of other unpleasant duties and incidents have arisen to vex him.

Mr. Ware is now in Kansas looking after some law business. He probably will be absent for a couple of weeks. In the meantime the affairs of the office are being managed by Deputy Commissioner Davenport, who is being boomed by a few as the successor of Commissioner Ware. The deputy commissioner, however, professes to know nothing regarding the future plans of his superior officer and says he is laying no wires to land the commissionership.

The retirement of Commissioner Ware probably would disappoint President Roosevelt, for the latter believes that the Kansas man is the right one for the place, and he has tried to discourage the resignation talk.

CRANK AT WHITE HOUSE

Wants the President's Aid to Secure a "Beneficial Leg."

Washington, May 17.—Jonas Crist called on the president yesterday to ask for permission to take up a collection to buy his brother in Perryville, Md., a "beneficial leg."

"Don't you mean an artificial leg?" Crist was asked.

"I certainly don't," was his response. "I mean a beneficial leg."

He was arrested, and his sanity will be investigated.

HITT WILL ACCEPT.

Washington, May 16.—Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, says:

"I am willing to accept the Republican nomination for vice-president if tendered me, and have so advised my friends in Illinois. The convention now in session has indorsed me. That is the whole story, and there is nothing more for me to say."

TROOPS AMBUSHED.

Washington, May 12.—The war department has received from General Wade, commanding the United States troops in the Philippines, the following cable report of the ambushing of a detachment of company F, 17th infantry, in Mindanao, dated Manila, today:

"While on a reconnaissance to locate Datto Oli, who had been sending in threatening messages and trying to stir up trouble, a detachment of company F, 17th infantry, consisting of 39 enlisted men, was attacked by Moros near Lake Lignasan, Mindanao, on the 8th inst. First Lieutenant Harry A. Woodruff, Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Hall and 15 enlisted men were killed, and five enlisted men wounded. The names of the killed and wounded will be reported by cable later. General Wood has ordered troops to proceed and recover bodies and arms of our killed and to punish the offenders. No further details have been received."

New Orleans Goes to Che-Foo.

Shanghai, May 13.—6 p. m.—The United States cruiser New Orleans has left here for Che-Foo. The Chinese in the vicinity of New Chwang are restless, and it is considered advisable to have warships near there when the Russians withdraw from New Chwang. The United States cruiser Raleigh will leave Shanghai tomorrow for Chin Kiang, on the Yang-tse river, where an attempt of the Chinese government to establish a public market resulted in rioting recently during which several persons were killed.

Well-Known Kansan Dead.

Salina, Kan., May 17.—Col. E. C. Culp of Salina, one of the best known men in Kansas, died yesterday at Kansas City, Mo., at the home of his brother-in-law, of cirrhosis of the liver after a long illness.

DOG FOUND ROLL MONEY

Picked Up $410 and Carried the Amount to Master.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 17.—R. M. Edwards, proprietor of a hotel at Coal Creek, Tenn., is the owner of Don, a fine pointer, known over this section for his intelligence. Recently Don approached his master with a package in his mouth and insisted on Edwards taking the package.

Don had never before picked up anything and brought it to his master. Out of curiosity Edwards examined the package and found it contained $410 in bills. Where the dog found the money and why he realized its value are questions the answers to which are not in harmony with a liberal gauge of a dog's intelligence. Don showed by unmistakable signs that the package was of value to his master.

A. J. Grigsbee, a traveling salesman of Morristown, Tenn., two days later claimed the money, and it was turned over to him when he had described the number and denomination of the bills.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA.

Rome, May 13.—A secret report received from St. Petersburg depicts the internal situation of Russia as becoming most serious as regards the preservation of the present institutions, the military failures in the Far East having strengthened the opinion that the evils are due to the present organization of the country, in which a change is necessary. The hope is expressed that the emperor himself, seeing the danger, will be induced to grant the country a constitution, in which event, it is asserted, the enthusiasm of the people will become so great as to render it possible to raise an army and collect the means necessary to defeat Japan. Otherwise, the report says, it is believed all the efforts made at St. Petersburg will remain futile, as besides the war in the Far East, Russia will be obliged to face a latent, if not an open, revolutionary movement at home, depriving her of the assistance of the most progressive elements of the empire, such as the Poles and Finns.

Elliot Discusses Favorite Theme.

Boston, Mass., May 13.—President Charles Elliott, of Harvard university, was the chief speaker today at the annual convention of the American Social Science association in this city. His subject was "Content in Work," his favorite theme, and one of which he has made a long and special study.

CLAIMED THE WRONG BOY

Mother Whose Child Was Lost Years Ago Still Bereaved.

Cleveland, May 17.—It was all a mistake. Mrs. Emma Hill's belief that the thirteen-year-old boy picked up by the police on the streets of Cleveland was the son whom she had last seen twelve years ago when he was a baby. Mrs. Hill appeared in court yesterday to have the matter straightened out. So did the boy's father, who had come from Chicago to identify him. Elmer, the boy, was there, too, perched up in the bailiff's chair, where he could witness all of the proceedings which were to settle the curious conundrum of his parentage.

Hagerman, sr., was able to settle the question in a few minutes, when put on the witness stand. He knew that the lad was his son, while Mrs. Hill's claim was based purely on conjecture and circumstances. When the circumstances were cleared away, conjecture had nothing to stand on and the affair could only be explained as a most remarkable coincidence.

"I guess I must have been mistaken," said the woman. "And yet I was almost sure once, that Elmer was my long lost boy. I am sorry to have caused you all this trouble," she said to Hagerman, "but when I read about the boy I thought I ought to investigate a little and see if he was my boy. It all seemed so remarkable."

Judge Tilden told the boy to go with his father and the affair was ended.

NOTED BROKER DEAD.

New York, May 14.—Alfrederich Smith Hatch, twice president of the New York Stock Exchange, and at one period one of the leading financiers in Wall Street, died at Tarrytown yesterday. He was 75 years old. He was a native of Vermont, and during the civil war was in partnership with Harvey Fisk. The firm had the agency of the government in New York for the $500,000,000 bonds for popular subscription; when Secretary Chase found the first resource of borrowing from the large banks had been exhausted. The firm of Fisk & Hatch was associated with Jay Cook until it failed in 1873, afterwards paying all obligations in full. Mr. Hatch was elected president of the Exchange in 1883 and then re-elected for a second term. A few years later Mr. Hatch sold his seat on the stock exchange and retired from business.

LEAPED TO DEATH.

Woman Commits Murder and Suicide at Columbus.

Columbus, May 17.—In plain sight of hundreds of people a woman alighted from a street car on the State street bridge over the Scioto river this morning and with her four-year-old little girl threw herself over the railing to the water below. Several young men leaped into the water, but the current was so swift and the water so cold that they could not tow them both. The bodies were recovered about a half hour after the leap was taken.

The body of the woman has been positively identified as that of Mrs. M. B. Copeland, of East Long street. Her husband has not yet been found and the cause of her action is not known. The neighbors did not know that there was any trouble. There was a spark of life in the body of the little girl when taken from the water but it soon vanished. The woman had tied the little girl's right arm to her left one with a stout twine. The little girl hardly knew what her mother's intentions were or she would have screamed.

DOMESTIC TRADE

An Excellent Showing for First Three Months.

Washington, May 13.—Domestic trade movements for the first quarter of the current year, as reported to the department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics, make favorable comparison with preceding years on the subject of live stock receipts at western markets and lumber movements in the South and on the Pacific coast. In all branches of trade dependent on river and lake navigation there was a much lighter movement than in 1903, owing to the later opening of the season of navigation.

Live stock receipts at five markets, to the end of March, amounted to 8,844,713 head, compared with 7,603,901 head in 1903 and 8,031,008 head in 1902. The strength of the feeder movement, including those shipped and driven to the country, at Kansas City and St. Joseph combined, was materially greater than in either 1902 or 1903. Among special movements the sheep trade at Omaha has made exceptional progress in contrast with former seasons. Shipments of horses at St. Louis reflect the extraordinary increase of demand, attributed mainly to the expansion of farming area which naturally results from continued high prices of such products as grain and cotton.

Receipts of wheat at eight primary markets for the crop years to the end of March totaled 196,490,127 bushels thus far this year, in contrast with 213,378,934 bushels last year and 197,513,825 bushels for the preceding year. Totals reported from 11 primary markets give receipts of grain of all kinds as 160,028,097 bushels for the first quarter of 1904. Last year the corresponding total was 159,037,712 bushels.

Lateness in the opening of through navigation on the lakes is responsible for the lighter tonnage for the first three months of this year. The total freight receipts were 502,017 net tons, compared with 810,968 tons in 1903 and 614,818 tons in 1902. The month of March closed without any indications of early opening by way of either the Straits of Mackinaw or the Sault Ste. Marie canals. Navigation between Sandusky and Kelly's Island in Lake Erie was conducted during practically the whole of March, and some of the lake packet lines began operation along Lake Erie shores before the month. Besides lateness of season, the absence of a definite understanding between vessel owners and seamen on the lakes has deferred preparations for the opening of navigation.

At the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific seaboard nine primary seaports of the United States give the quarter's receipts of grain as 65,412,208 bushels, including flour reduced to bushels, a year ago the corresponding total was 97,009,681 bushels, or a decrease of 31,597,283 bushels, equaling 32.6 per cent. At Gulf ports receipts fell off during March, attributable in part to the continued demand of northwestern milling interests.

A Sharp Girl.

Lesseur, Minn., May 13.—Love has found a unique way in Minnesota. Miss Myrtle Thyme, aged 18, yesterday married her ward, Albert Grayland, aged 20. Only Wednesday she legally adopted him and granted the necessary consent for him to secure a marriage license. Being an orphan and having no legal guardian, he was barred from marriage for a year, with no one but the law objecting. Neither of the lovers wished to wait. His fiancee, although two years his junior, was of legal age to wed.

Pittsburg Has $75,000 Fire.

Pittsburg, May 13.—Fire was discovered early today in a Liberty street building occupied by H. J. Carnahan, hardware and cutlery, and Johnson & Toman, engraving and molding. For three hours the buildings adjoining were threatened, but the blaze was gotten under control with a loss of $75,000, partly insured. One fireman was badly injured by falling glass.

Chilean Cruisers Sold.

Santiago De Chile, May 11.—The Chilean cruisers Esmeralda and Chacabuco have been definitely sold to Charles R. Flint, of New York. The contract price is $5,150,000. Congress will assemble to approve the sale.

RHODE ISLAND LAUNCHED

Successful Introduction to Water of New Battleship.

Quincy, Mass., May 17.—The battleship Rhode Island was successfully launched today at the yards of the Fore River Ship & Engine company.

After the vessel had left the ways, the launching crew experienced an unexpected disaster. The great craft had attained such headway that she could not be stopped in deep water, and her anchor failing to hold, her stern was forced into mud banks. Three tugs made for her as fast as possible, but the tide fell rapidly, and they were unable to move her. The company sent to Boston for additional tugs, and it was expected that the battleship would be released before the next flooditide. A naval inspector, who was on the scene, expressed the opinion that as the bottom was soft, the ship would not be damaged in the least.

CATTLE THIEF RUN DOWN

Jack Sully Killed After Desperate Fight With Pursuers.

Chamberlain, S. D., May 17.—In a running fight on horseback in which many shots were fired, Jack Sully, head of a band of cattle thieves, yesterday was killed by United States Marshal Petre and a posse on Rosebud Indian reservation.

Sully's fight for life was made at a gallop, and he fired at his pursuers until he had been shot many times and his horse had been killed under him.

About a week ago Sully run off nearly two hundred cattle, selling many in Nebraska. United States Commissioner Eldrick sent out Marshal Petre and a posse with orders to bring in Sully dead or alive. They found Sully at his home on Blackbirds island and ordered him to surrender. He sprang on to his horse and made a dash for liberty, closely pursued by the posse. A running fire was kept up until Sully fell dead.

Putnam Monument Dedicated.

Sutton, Mass., May 17.—A monument to General Rufus Putnam, of the Revolutionary war, was dedicated here today in connection with the bi-centennial celebration of this town. The memorial is a rough granite block and stands upon a hilton half way between here and West Sutton. It is located upon the site of General Putnam's birthplace. The monument was unveiled by Wm. W. Mills, the official representative of the state of Ohio, and there were addresses by Gov. John L. Bates and United States Senator Hoar.

MAY CROP REPORT.

Condition of Winter Wheat Below the Average.

Washington, May 11.—Returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 27,083,500 acres. This is 4,382,709 or 15.4 per cent less than the area sown last fall and 5,427,000 acres or 16.7 per cent less than the area of winter wheat harvested last year. Of this abandonment Indiana reports 904,000; Kansas, 731,000; Ohio, 475,000; California, (mainly the usual cutting for hay), 391,000; Oklahoma, 373,000; Texas, 299,000; Illinois, 289,000; Michigan, 259,000; Nebraska, 218,000 and Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri each, 100,000 and 200,000 acres. It is a noteworthy fact that the whole of the 31 states having more or less winter wheat under cultivation report some abandonment of acreage. For the 26,083,500 acres remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 76.5, which is identical with that reported on April 1 for the entire acreage sown. The general condition averages reported on May 1, 1902, and May 1, 1902, were respectively 92.6 and 76.4, the mean of the May averages for the last ten years being 84.2.

The following table shows for the principal winter wheat states the percentage of the acreage sown last fall that is now reported as abandoned; also the averages of condition on May 1, as follows:

States.	Abandoned acreage.	Condition.
Kansas	12.5	82.
Missouri	6.8	84.
California	26.3	89.
Illinois	9.3	90.
Nebraska	10.4	82.
Ohio	24.5	53.
Illinois	14.7	73.
Pennsylvania	7.5	72.
Oklahoma	22.5	65.
Indiana	20.4	66.
Tennessee	9.8	81.
Michigan	27.0	61.
Kentucky	23.0	69.
United States	15.4	76.5

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was compared with 92.3 on April 1, 1904, 93.3 on May 1, 1903, 83.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 89.5 the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of meadow mowing lands on May 1 was 85, against 92.8 on May 1, 1903, 86.8 at the corresponding date in 1902, and 90.7 the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition on spring pastures on May 1 was 89.5 against 92 on May 1, 1903, 84.1 at the corresponding date in 1902 and 90.3 the mean for the May averages of the last ten years.

Of the total acreage of spring plowing contemplated, 57.3 per cent is preported as actually done up May 1 as compared with 57.8 per cent at the corresponding date last year and a ten-year average on May 1 of 70.2. The available records of the department show for no preceding year such uniformity of unfavorable conditions as is reported this month.

FROST HURTS CROPS.

More or Less Damage Done in Various Sections.

Washington, May 17.—The following is a summary of the weekly crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau:

The week, especially the latter part, was much too cool in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, and, respecting temperature, was less favorable than the preceding week. Light to heavy frosts occurred over the northern portion of the central valleys and middle Atlantic states and in the lake region, with more or less injury. Light local rains afforded relief over limited areas in the south Atlantic and east gulf states, but the greater part of these districts continues to need rain, and in some sections drouth is severe. The week was also too cool on the North Pacific coast, but there was ample heat in California.

While corn planting has been delayed in portions of Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, this work, as a whole, has made favorable progress in the states of the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and has proceeded uninterruptedly in the Ohio valley. Planting is in progress in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Michigan and New England, but has not begun in Wisconsnn and New York.

In Texas the crop is in fine condition and well cultivated, and is tasseling in the southern part of that state. In the south Atlantic and central and east gulf states corn is generally backward and making slow growth the stands being unsatisfactory. In Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri the advancement of winter wheat has been favorable, and an improvement is generally reported elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains, but the condition of the crop in the states of the Ohio valley continues very poor.

Wheat is heading as far north as the southern portions of Kansas and Missouri, and harvest has begun in southern Texas. On the north Pacific coast the bulk of the crop is in promising condition, and while a fair crop is indicated in California, the outlook in that state is not as good as earlier in the season. Heavy rains prevented the completion of spring wheat seeding in portions of North Dakota and northern Minnesota, but seeding is practically completed elsewhere. The early-sown is coming up nicely in the Dakotas and southern Minnesota, but variable conditions are reported from Iowa. In Washington the crop has suffered from the cold, but the outlook in Oregon is more favorable.

With the exception of variable conditions in Iowa and unpromising in Missouri, the general outlook for oats in the principal oat-producing states is promising. In the south Atlantic and east gulf states the crop is generally poor. Harvesting has begun in the southern states, while seeding is unfinished in the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states and the Red River of the North valley.

In Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, tobacco plants are backward, but they are doing well in Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Transplanting has begun in the two last named states, and is general in Nort. Carolina.

The fruit outlook is generally promising except for peaches in the more northerly sections. In the southern states, however, a good crop of peaches is promised.

A general improvement in grass is indicated, except in portions of the Ohio valley, where it is backward.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 14.—Bradstreet's says: Weather conditions have been favorable, crop planting and growth have made fair progress and retail trade has been benefitted, the improvement extending in some lines to reorders from jobbers. Dry goods, shoes and groceries note relatively greatest activity. Rather more is doing also in fall goods. General industry has remained rather quiet, notably so in cotton, woolen and shoe manufacturing. The iron trade is quieter as a whole, with prices easier. An immense area of fall sown wheat has had to be abandoned, but this will probably go into other crops. Prices show a gradual drifting downward from the high levels of early spring.

Foreign trade in breadstuffs is at a very low ebb, but exports of high priced cotton swell trade totals.

Railway earnings indicate a 5 per cent decrease from April, 1903.

At eastern markets rather more is doing by New York jobbers, and an increased disposition to trade in cotton goods is shown where concessions are made. Business, however, is not up to expectations.

The serious labor trouble of the week, and, in fact, the most hurtful so far this year, is the strike of lake pilots and sailors. A long continuance of this trouble may have an important effect upon the iron trade, as it affects demand for ore. Anthracite coal is in good distribution for this period of the year, but bituminous is quiet, and in the central west buyers are reported making prices.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 17.—Close.—Wheat prices closed strong. The remarkable course of the grain today, was directly attributable to the existing light contract stocks and short covering.

Cash and May wheat were bid up to $1.07, but these figures failed to get the wheat. July was 2c higher and September was 1½c up. The noon prices of cash and May wheat were stationary, while the July and September were off ¼c, following the easing of the Chicago market about the noon hour.

The remarkable strength was due to the continued talk of light contract stocks. It was reported that the total decrease of stocks at Chicago, public, private and afloat, was 173,000 bushels. At the present time there is little wheat there, to be found in the contract grades. Foreign cables were higher. Russia cabled unfavorable crop news. The weather map was favorable to the growth of both spring and winter wheat crops.

Primary wheat receipts today were 196,000 bushels, against 171,000 last week and 225,000 a year ago; shipments were 284,000 bushels, against 604,000 and 285,000.

The close of corn was steady, although prices had eased off a trifle. The market was inactive all day, traders preferring to wait developments in the finer grades. In the government report, it was stated that seeding had been delayed in portions of Iowa and Nebraska, but that the outlook was good.

The opening prices of corn were indicative of strength. The closing figures in the near and deferred options were bid but failed to bring forth any sales. The noon prices were the bid prices of the opening, and at that hour, no sales had been recorded. Broomhal cabled that Liverpool prices were higher, and that there was a dearth in the sellers. The market had no gossip on the corn situation.

Primary corn receipts today were 288,000 bushels, against 468,000 last week and 355,000 a year ago; shipments were 646,000 bushels, against 463,000 and 426,000.

Oats was inclined to be weaker at the close. The July option closed ¾c under the opening, while the others remained inactive, closing at the opening figures. There was no individuality to the market at any time during the day. The government weekly report gave the news that the outlook in the south Atlantic states was promising, but in the east gulf states the crop was in poor condition.

At the opening of oats, the same strength governing corn prices was evident here. The bid prices were not successful in bringing out any sales. Noon figures were the bid prices of the opening. The market was dull and uninteresting. The wires carried no news of the market.

Clover seed prices closed easy. The cash seed dropped 5c, while the October option was down 2½c. The market was without feature.

For October clover seed, 2½c over the close of yesterda, was asked, and no sales developed. The cash was steady with the closing figures. Noon prices were unchanged. The market was quiet. Shipments were 271 bags.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	*$1.07	$1.08	$1.07	$1.08	$1.08
May	*1.07	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.06
July	90½	91	90¼	90¾	89